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**Intermountain
Forest and Range
Experiment Station
Ogden, UT 84401**

Research Paper
INT-304

February 1983

Problems and Practices in Wilderness Management: A Survey of Managers

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RESEARCH SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a survey of the managers of all units within the National Wilderness Preservation System and many units that will probably be added. Use characteristics, management problems, management techniques, nonconforming uses, and other topics of interest are described for 269 areas. Information is most frequently organized by administering agency, but also by status of the area (wilderness, proposed wilderness, or primitive area), and by region of the country. Important differences in agency philosophy are highlighted. A tabular summary of key data provides opportunities for detailed analysis and further study, and also documents current conditions for future comparison.

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INTRODUCTION

The National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS), encompassing almost 80 millon acres in 1980 and spanning over 6,000 miles, is a tremendously varied system. It includes areas that are virtually unvisited, as well as areas that receive enormous pressures from nearby urban populations. It includes tundra, desert, forest, and swamp. Within the unifying legislated purpose of wilderness set forth in the Wilderness Act of 1964, each of the four agencies that manage the NWPS, the Forest Service (FS), National Park Service (NPS), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and Bureau of Land Management (BLM), imposes its own mandates and policies on wilderness. The result is a decentralized mosaic of physical and management situations loosely united through the general and sometimes contradictory provisions of the Wilderness Act.

At this time, no areas managed by the BLM have been designated wilderness. The BLM primitive areas, however, are likely to be added to the NWPS, and three parcels of BLM land adjacent to FS wilderness are managed by the FS.

Given this tremendous diversity, we felt it would be worthwhile to survey the problems and practices of the areas that comprise the NWPS. Such a survey would be a valuable reference—now and in the future—on wilderness conditions and management in 1980. Two previous surveys of wilderness practices omitted many component areas in one case (Godin and Leonard 1979) and did not include a number of topics that we considered to be important (Bury and Fish 1980, Fish and Bury 1981).

A survey of the NWPS could be useful to wilderness managers and planners and to the research community. Managers could gain insight from an improved perspective on how their area's unique problems and practices relate to those of other areas. Planners, whether at the national, regional, or local level, could profit from an overview of the distribution and severity of problems and the various responses that managers are taking to these problems. Researchers could find potential study areas with conditions that were appropriate for their research needs. In the future, it would be possible to determine how wilderness problems and practices have changed by comparing these results to reassessments of the situation.

SURVEY METHODS

Questionnaires were sent to the managers of all NWPS units in the system in 1980. (Sample questionnaire is available from the Wilderness Management Research Unit, Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Missoula, MT 59806.) Areas likely to be added to the NWPS in the next few years were included. Therefore we also surveyed primitive areas administered by the FS and BLM, and areas administered by the NPS and FWS for which wilderness proposals were currently before Congress. Other potential additions, such as RARE II areas and many areas that have been designated since the survey in 1980, were not included.

For the FS units, each forest managing a portion of the area received a questionnaire. Thus 40 FS units are represented by two or more questionnaires. This was done because use data and other statistics are often collected at the forest level and because problems and management responses also vary between forests. This inflation of the number of FS units should be kept in mind. The 308 units included in this survey represent 269 wilderness, proposed wilderness, or primitive area units.

We obtained some data from all 269 areas surveyed. However, for several of the FS areas we did not receive questionnaires from all managing forests, and for one NPS area we only obtained selected information over the telephone. Nevertheless, answering the questionnaire required a considerable amount of data compilation and thought; the commitment of the managers to this survey is appreciated. Many of our questions asked for managers' perceptions; such perceptions may vary between managers in any given area.

This report is a compendium of the broad range of topics included in the survey. Results are mainly reported in tabular form, with brief discussion. Generally, cross tabulations were confined to major variables of interest including the agency administering the area, status of the area (wilderness, proposed wilderness, or primitive area), and region. Regional boundaries are shown in figure 2 in the appendix (p.17).

Appendix A includes a tabular summary, by area, of the survey. The summary shows which areas responded similarly to each question. Thus it is possible to identify all areas that ration use, report problems with wildlife, and so forth. One can also examine all data for any area of particular interest. The units are organized by agency, status, and within these categories by region. Though somewhat cumbersome, the summary presents current conditions within the system and provides an opportunity for further analyses.

USE CHARACTERISTICS

Though the National Wilderness Preservation System was founded to serve a variety of purposes (preservation of natural ecosystems, scientific and research values, esthetic values, and others), recreation provides, if not the most important, at least the most evident and easily measured "output." One purpose of this study was to assess the extent and character of recreational use and problems it may have created.

Because use-measurement units differed (12-hour visitor-days, visits, overnight stays, and miscellaneous other units), all measures were roughly converted to visitor-days by means of the following formulas:

(a) **visits**

$$RVD = (V - VD)\,2L + 0.3\,VD$$

(b) **overnight stays**

$$RVD = 2N + 0.3\,(N/L)[D/(1-D)]$$

where:

RVD = number of 12-hour visitor-days
V = number of visits
D = decimal proportion of visits that is day-use
L = average length of stay for campers in nights
N = number of overnight stays

The units surveyed total more than 45 million acres and received almost 12 million visitor-days of recreational use (table 1). Since the survey, acreage in the NWPS has increased to almost 80 million acres, largely through the addition of lands in Alaska. This use is not evenly distributed. Designated wilderness comprises about 42 percent of the acreage, but receives 76 percent of the use (table 2). Proposed areas are underrepresented in use, and primitive areas are proportionately represented. Similarly, FS units comprise 39 percent of the acreage, but receive 71 percent of the use; NPS, FWS, and BLM units are underrepresented.

Table 1.—Status of the National Wilderness Preservation System and likely additions in 1978

	Number of areas Thousands of acres[1] Thousands of visitor-days[2]				
Area status	Forest Service	National Park Service	Fish and Wildlife Service	Bureau of Land Management	Total
Wilderness	142 15,067 7,839	25 3,016 1,067	52 773 150	0 0 0	219 18,856 9,056
Proposed wilderness	0 0 0	24 16,439 1,998	33 7,154 129	0 0 0	57 23,593 2,127
Primitive area	21 2,630 653	0 0 0	0 0 0	11 234 51	32 2,864 704
Total	163 17,697 8,492	49 19,455 3,065	85 7,927 279	11 234 51	308 45,313 11,887

[1] Acres for most areas were rounded to the nearest thousand; areas less than 1,000 acres were rounded to the nearest 10.

[2] Because NPS reported use for some units in visits or overnight stays, these were converted to 12-hour visitor-days, using the proportion of users that are day-users, the length of stay for overnight-users, and presuming that day-use visits are 0.3 visitor-day in duration.

Table 2.—Comparison of recreational use and acreage

	Percents of: total acres total visitor-days				
Area status	Forest Service	National Park Service	Fish and Wildlife Service	Bureau of Land Management	Total
Wilderness	33.3 65.9	6.7 8.9	1.7 1.2	0 0	41.6 76.1
Proposed wilderness	0 0	36.3 16.8	15.8 1.0	0 0	52.1 17.9
Primitive areas	5.8 5.5	0 0	0 0	0.5 .4	6.3 5.9
Total	39.1 71.4	42.9 25.8	17.5 2.3	0.5 .4	100.0 100.0

Because this study's main concern is with management of recreational use, FWS units receiving little or no use will not be considered further. Only 29 of the 85 refuges studied have more than 500 visitor-days of use per year. These 29 will be the only FWS units included in the rest of this report.

Use by area is unevenly distributed. Figure 1 shows that 80 percent of the visitor-days occur in units that comprise only 20 percent of the total acreage. Furthermore, use within areas is also highly concentrated (Hendee and others 1978), although we did not deal with this topic in the questionnaire.

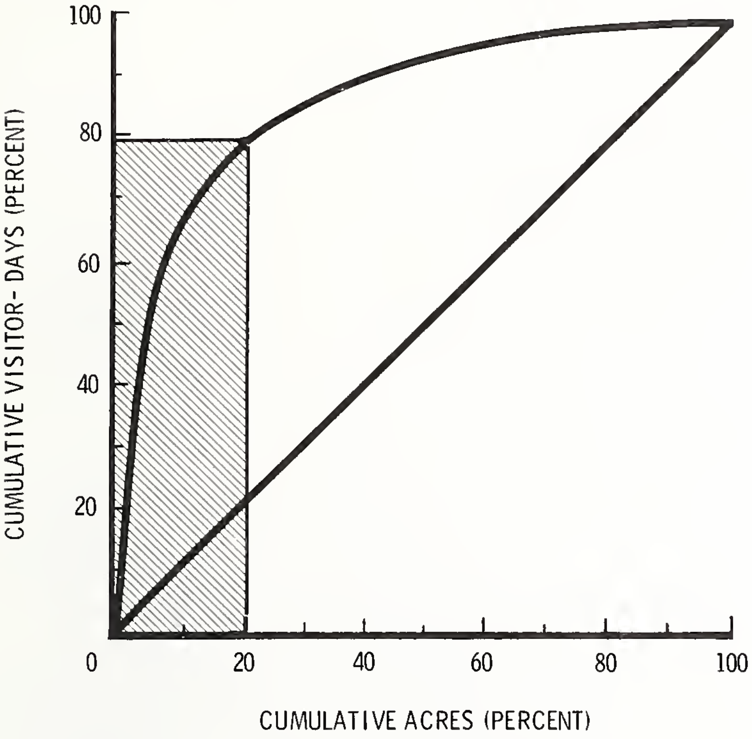

Figure l.—Recreational use concentration in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Use distribution through the year is also uneven. For the nation as a whole, more than 50 percent of the use occurs during summer (June through August). Forest Service units generally receive a larger proportion of their use in the summer and fall months than areas administered by the other agencies. As would be expected, seasonal use patterns vary between different regions of the country and, for every month of the year, there are some units that receive at least 10 percent of their annual use during that month.

Table 3 compares per-acre and per-trail-mile use densities in areas administered by the different agencies and in different statuses. Per-acre densities are highest in FS units, particularly in designated wilderness, and are lowest in FWS units and areas of proposed wilderness. Per-trail-mile densities are highest in FWS units and in designated wilderness; they are lowest in BLM units and primitive areas.

These contrasting interpretations of use density result from pronounced differences in the degree of trail development. Forest Service units are heavily trailed; they comprise 39 percent of the acres, but contain 72 percent of the total trail miles. In contrast, FWS units have 17 percent of the acres, but only 2 percent of the trail miles. National Park Service units have 43 percent of the acres and 25 percent of the trail miles. Although the use of NPS and FWS units is less dense than that occurring in FS units, it is spread over a much smaller trail net. This would suggest that the potential for crowding on trails is greatest in the FWS and, to a lesser extent, the NPS units.

Table 3.—Use densities by acre and mile of trail

	Visitor-days per acre per year Visitor-days per mile of trail per year				
Status	Forest Service	National Park Service	Fish and Wildlife Service	Bureau of Land Management	Total
Wilderness	0.52 434	0.35 825	0.19 1,086	— —	0.48 464
Proposed wilderness	— —	0.12 324	0.02 341	— —	0.09 326
Primitive areas	0.25 185	— —	— —	0.22 97	0.25 174
Total	0.48 394	0.16 411	0.04 541	0.22 97	0.26 395

For the NWPS as a whole, almost one-half of the parties are day-users, and the average length of stay for camping parties is 3.0 days (table 4). National Park Service and FWS units differ from FS and BLM areas by having a greater proportion of day-use and a shorter length of stay for those that do stay overnight in the wilderness or backcountry. Higher day-use and shorter stays also contrast the East from the West.

Eleven percent of the parties using the NWPS take packstock. Use of packstock is highly concentrated in FS and BLM units in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States.

Outdoor education programs, such as Outward Bound and the National Outdoor Leadership School, contribute a relatively minor portion of use, though in Hawaii and Alaska these groups comprise 8 percent of the parties.

The use of outfitters and guides is also fairly minor for the system as a whole, and is almost nonexistent in the refuges. Outfitter use is most prevalent in BLM and FS units, particularly in the Rocky Mountain States.

Hunters make up a significant group (17 percent of all parties), except in the National Park units where hunting is generally prohibited. Over one-quarter of the parties in units in the Midwest and Alaska are hunters.

Table 4.—Use composition in the National Wilderness Preservation System

Agency and region	Average of parties that are day-users	Average length of stay for camping parties	Average of parties using stock	Average of parties associated with Outward Bound or similar organizations	Average of parties using guides or outfitters	Average of parties that are hunters
	Percent	*Days*	*Percent*			
Agency						
Forest Service	37	3.2	15	3	8	17
National Park Service	62	2.5	3	3	5	0
Fish and Wildlife Service[1]	83	2.8	1	2	1	20
Bureau of Land Management	44	3.2	20	3	11	22
Region						
Northeast	63	2.2	0	2	0	24
Midwest	71	2.5	1	4	1	27
Southeast	75	2.3	3	1	3	14
Rocky Mountain	45	3.0	18	3	9	20
Pacific	35	3.2	8	2	5	11
Alaska and Hawaii	37	4.9	3	8	4	31
All units	47	3.0	11	3	7	17

[1] Includes only refuges with more than 500 visitor-days of use per year.

SOCIAL IMPACTS

Crowding, at least as perceived by managers, is a problem confronting less than half of the areas, and only 10 percent of the area managers see it as a problem in many places (table 5). Crowding problems appear to be most common and severe in FS units where per-acre densities are highest. Managers of wilderness also report more problems with crowding than managers of proposed or primitive areas. Regionally, crowding appears to be most prevalent in the Northeast.

Table 5.—Crowding of recreation use as a problem (246 areas responding)

Item	Crowding seen as: Not a problem	A problem a few places	A problem many places
	Percent of areas		
Agency			
Forest Service	45	42	13
National Park Service	63	35	2
Fish and Wildlife Service	73	19	8
Bureau of Land Management	72	27	0
Area status			
Wilderness	51	38	11
Proposed wilderness	63	31	6
Primitive area	59	34	6
Region			
Northeast	38	38	25
Midwest	67	33	0
Southeast	60	40	0
Rocky Mountain	56	32	12
Pacific	44	45	11
Alaska and Hawaii	63	37	0
All areas	53	37	10

A second problem is conflicts between different types of recreational users, such as between hikers and horse users, or river rafters and jet boaters. Only 29 percent of the areas report a problem, and problems are widespread in only 2 percent of the areas. Problems are more common in FS units than elsewhere.

Finally, managers were asked about two types of law violations: (1) trailhead vandalism and theft from cars and (2) theft of food or equipment within the area. Thefts occurring within the area are quite rare; only 3 percent of the areas report this as a problem. Trailhead break-ins, however, are a problem in 27 percent of the areas. They are most prevalent in FS and NPS areas and in the Northeast, Midwest, and the Pacific States, especially California, where 38 percent of the areas have experienced theft and vandalism.

BIOPHYSICAL IMPACTS

Recreational impacts on the biophysical resources of wilderness are a worrisome problem to managers charged with the responsibility of maintaining natural conditions. Problems include changes in vegetation and soil characteristics, wildlife impacts, water pollution, litter, and improperly disposed of human wastes. Managers were asked if each of these types of impact was a problem and, if so, whether the problem occurred in a few or in many places. For vegetation and soil changes, we differentiated those caused by humans from those caused by packstock and compared the frequency of problems along trails with problems in campsites and along lakeshores. Wildlife impacts are arranged by type of animal, but we did not distinguish between areas with highly localized problems and areas with widespread problems.

Vegetation changes caused by human use are common, particularly on campsites, where 71 percent of the area managers report problems (table 6). Impacts around lakeshores are also frequent. Vegetation change is much less prevalent along trails than elsewhere, but is at least a localized problem in 44 percent of the areas. Interestingly, problems with vegetation impacts are more common and widespread than the crowding problems discussed previously.

Table 6.—Human impacts on vegetation

	Percent of areas that see this as:			
Location	**Not a problem**	**A problem a few places**	**A problem many places**	**Number responding**
Trails	56	35	9	234
Campsites	29	44	27	228
Lakeshores	40	42	18	218

Percent of areas having "a problem in many places" at either trail, campsite, or lakeshore locations

Agency		**Region**	
Forest Service	34	Northeast	25
National Park Service	27	Midwest	7
Fish and Wildlife Service	7	Southeast	20
Bureau of Land Management	18	Rocky Mountain	30
		Pacific	38
		Alaska and Hawaii	11

Managers of over one-quarter of the areas in the FS and NPS consider human impacts on vegetation to be a problem in many places. Vegetation impacts do not appear to be a problem in areas administered by the FWS. Problems are equally common in designated wilderness, proposed wilderness, and primitive areas. In terms of regional distribution, they are most common in the Pacific and Rocky Mountain States, and least common in the Midwest.

Results of human impact on soil, such as erosion, compaction, and bog formation, are also considered a problem in a majority of areas. On campsites and along lakeshores, they are a slightly less common problem than vegetation impacts. On trails, however, they are much more common and widespread, occurring in 61 percent of the areas. Human impacts on soil are most pronounced in the Northeast.

Packstock impacts on vegetation are relatively minor (table 7). Where they are a problem, the problems are usually localized. On the other hand, one should keep in mind that 25 percent of the areas have no packstock use and, therefore, no problems. Moreover, use by parties with packstock comprises only 11 percent of the average area's use. As with human impact problems, packstock-caused vegetation change is most pronounced on campsites.

Packstock impacts on vegetation are most pronounced in FS areas and are virtually absent outside of the Pacific and Rocky Mountain States. This holds true for packstock impacts on soil as well.

Table 7.—Packstock impacts on vegetation

	Percent of areas that see this as:			
Location	**Not a problem**	**A problem a few places**	**A problem many places**	**Number responding**
Trails	71	24	5	211
Campsites	55	34	11	207
Lakeshores	68	28	4	190

Percent of areas having "a problem in many places" at either trail, campsite, or lakeshore locations

Agency		**Region**	
Forest Service	15	Northeast	0
National Park Service	4	Midwest	0
Fish and Wildlife Service	0	Southeast	0
Bureau of Land Management	0	Rocky Mountain	14
		Pacific	14
		Alaska and Hawaii	0

Little research has been conducted on the impact of recreation on wildlife (Ream 1980), but this is considered a problem in some areas (table 8). Perceived effects on large nonpredatory mammals and birds are most common. Such effects are generally most common in the NPS areas, although impacts on birds occur frequently in FWS areas and impacts on large mammals are common in BLM areas. Regionally, only the Midwest has few wildlife impact problems.

Water pollution is considered to be a problem in only 18 percent of the areas; it is a widespread problem in only 2 percent of the areas. It is more commonly considered to be a problem in FS areas than in areas administered by other agencies, and is also more frequently a problem in designated wilderness than in proposed areas. It is most prevalent in the Pacific region. Most research to date suggests that recreation-caused pollution of wilderness waters currently poses little threat to health.

Problems with litter, in contrast to pollution, occur in 62 percent of the areas (table 9). Only 12 percent of the areas report that it is a problem in many places, however. Litter appears to be a more troublesome problem in FS areas than in areas administered by other agencies.

Improper disposal of human feces is a problem in 46 percent of the areas, but is generally not a problem in many places within individual areas. The FS appears to have more problems than other agencies. The feces problem is also more prevalent in western areas than in eastern areas.

Finally, we asked managers to describe their most significant problem. The problem mentioned most often was local resource degradation and lack of solitude as a result of concentrated use. Illegal use of the wilderness, particularly use of motor vehicles, but also illegal grazing of livestock and illegal outfitters, was also frequently mentioned. All other problems were mentioned much less commonly. Problems mentioned by five or more managers include poor camping practices, litter, livestock grazing, mineral claims, wildlife conflicts, and problems with hunters and outfitters. A wide variety of administrative problems, including lack of funding, were also mentioned.

Table 8.—Recreational impacts on wildlife

Agency and region	Percent of areas indicating impacts on the following types of wildlife are a problem: Fish	Reptiles	Birds	Small mammals	Large mammals	Predatory mammals	Marine mammals	Other
Agency								
Forest Service	6	1	4	2	20	4	0	2
National Park Service	4	0	29	8	31	22	4	6
Fish and Wildlife Service	0	0	45	0	14	0	0	3
Bureau of Land Management	9	0	9	0	36	9	0	0
Region								
Northeast	0	0	38	0	25	0	0	13
Midwest	0	0	3	0	7	7	0	0
Southeast	3	0	37	0	3	17	3	0
Rocky Mountain	6	0	8	1	33	5	0	3
Pacific	4	1	14	7	14	7	0	1
Alaska and Hawaii	11	0	0	11	22	22	11	11
All areas	5	1	13	3	22	8	1	3

Table 9.—Problems with litter (246 areas reporting)

Agency and region	Percent of areas that see this as: Not a problem	A problem a few places	A problem many places
Agency			
Forest Service	31	55	14
National Park Service	48	39	13
Fish and Wildlife Service	52	41	7
Bureau of Land Management	54	46	0
Region			
Northeast	25	75	0
Midwest	54	39	8
Southeast	33	47	20
Rocky Mountain	41	46	13
Pacific	31	58	11
Alaska and Hawaii	50	50	0
All areas	38	50	12

CARRYING CAPACITY EVALUATION

Carrying capacity is not a new concern in wilderness or backcountry management, but there is increased need to come to grips with this complex problem in a way that can be applied objectively to planning and management. In 1980, the Forest Service's regulations for applying the National Forest Management Act specifies that wilderness plans will:

> Provide for limiting and distributing visitor use of specific portions in accord with periodic estimates of the maximum levels of use that allow natural processes to operate freely and that do not impair the values for which wilderness areas were created (U.S. Federal Register 1979).

Though this mandate applies only to FS wilderness, wilderness and undesignated backcountry in the other agencies are also facing pressures to resolve the question of how much use is appropriate. We asked managers how far they have gone in determining capacities for their area.

It is significant that almost half of the areas have not begun to come to grips with the question of carrying capacity (table 10). The NPS has made the most progress; 21 percent of the areas have established limits in all travel zones. All other agencies have a considerable amount of work yet to be done on this issue.

Table 10.—Progress in assessing carrying capacity (250 areas responding)

Status of capacity assessment	Percent of areas: Forest Service	National Park Service	Fish and Wildlife Service	Bureau of Land Management	All agencies
Carrying capacity limits have been established for each travel zone (or similar subunit and/or for the whole area).	9	21	10	9	12
Carrying capacity limits have been established for some travel zones (or similar subunits), but not for others.	6	7	3	0	5
Though no formal limits have been established, approximate capacity limits are **estimated** for the more heavily used parts of the wilderness.	39	36	35	9	37
We are presently unable to estimate capacity for any portions of the wilderness.	46	36	52	82	46
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Recognizing that often capacity is a matter of opinion, managers of all areas were asked how current use fits the area's capacity. Few areas (2 percent) are overused throughout (table 11). The FS areas appear to have the most chronic capacity problems, although these are localized. Chronic "overuse" is less frequent in NPS areas; in fact, "overuse" would seldom occur even if use was not controlled. This is a surprising conclusion because many National Parks restrict use. (See section on management techniques.) FWS and BLM areas have the fewest capacity problems; more than half of each group have no "overuse."

Table 11.—Relationship of use to carrying capacity (assigned or estimated) (249 areas responding)

	Percent of areas				
Capacity-use relationship	Forest Service	National Park Service	Fish and Wildlife Service	Bureau of Land Management	All agencies
Use does not exceed capacity in any part of this area.	27	30	59	64	33
Use **sometimes** exceeds (or would exceed without controls) capacity in some localized portions of this area.	35	53	31	27	38
Use **usually** (more than a few times during the use season) exceeds capacity in some localized portions, but other parts of the area are underused.	35	17	7	9	27
Use usually exceeds capacity for **most** parts of this area.	3	0	3	0	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

For those areas with capacity problems, managers were asked to compare the number of times that resource "damage" was the limiting factor to the number of times that crowding limited capacity. Both factors were important, but an average of 53 percent of the problems were attributed to crowding. The situation varies, however. The seven NPS areas reporting capacity problems attributed an average of 75 percent of the problems to resource damage.

The managers with "overuse" problems were also asked about the kinds of redistribution or curtailment schemes that would bring use within capacity. Most areas with use problems (83 percent) are able to compensate through use redistribution; more than two-thirds indicated that either local redistribution or redistribution to other travel zones, while still leaving some zones with little or no use, would alleviate their overcapacity problems (table 12).

Managers were asked, "Using management techniques allowed by policy, do you think it would be possible to increase the amount of use that your wilderness as a whole receives and still meet your management objectives for wilderness?" Eighty-six percent of the managers responded that they could increase use by an average of 87 percent. All 11 BLM areas could receive more use (135 percent more). In comparison to FS and FWS areas, more NPS areas could increase use (90 percent), and the average increase could be greater (104 percent). This is consistent with the parks' tendency to have less difficulty with use exceeding capacity (table 11), but is contrasted to their propensity to ration use and regulate camping more highly than other agencies.

Table 12.—Solutions to overuse problems, including responses of some managers without overuse problems

	Number of areas (percent)				
Overuse solution	Forest Service	National Park Service	Fish and Wildlife Service	Bureau of Land Management	All agencies
Heavily used zones could be (or are) kept within their "capacity" by dispersing or controlling use more effectively **locally** (such as around a lake or within lake basin). Total use of the wilderness is not reduced.	8 (13)	2 (20)	1 —	0 —	11 (14)
Areas in the wilderness could be (or are) kept within their "capacity" by redistributing use from overused zones to underused zones (such as lake basins, etc.), while still leaving some zones with little or no use in the wilderness. Total use of the wilderness is not reduced.	35 (56)	5 (50)	1 —	1 —	42 (55)
Areas could be (or are) kept within their "capacity" by distributing use relatively evenly throughout the various zones of the wilderness (resulting in all zones at or near "capacity"). Total use of the wilderness is not reduced.	11 (17)	0 0	0 —	0 —	11 (14)
Redistribution of use to other zones within the wilderness cannot keep areas within their capacity unless use of the wilderness as a whole is limited. Total use of the wilderness is reduced.	9 (14)	3 (30)	1 —	0 —	13 (17)
Total	63 (100)	10 (100)	3 —	1 —	77 (100)

MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

Managers have developed many techniques for avoiding or mitigating resource impact problems and maintaining high-quality user experiences. For discussion purposes, these techniques have been placed in one of four categories, according to the intended purpose of the technique. First, managers can require permits, ration use, or limit length of stay in order to place a limit on total use. Second, they can attempt to alter the distribution of visitors by providing information intended to encourage use dispersal or by improving or impeding access. A third strategy is to influence user behavior and to restrict certain types of use—limiting party size, restricting packstock and camping, and initiating a minimum impact educational program. Finally, the physical resource itself can be manipulated through site closures, which may or may not involve assisted revegetation, a program to eliminate campfire rings, and, in some cases, site hardening.

Limiting Use

Most areas (80 percent) do not ration use and do not plan to do so in the next few years (table 13). Where use rationing has been instituted, it usually applies only to overnight-users; day-use is seldom restricted. Five areas ration just one type of use, usually river floating.

The NPS rations use much more frequently than any of the other agencies, although the BLM is planning to start rationing use in a number of primitive areas in the next few years. Apparently the decision to ration use reflects agency policy more than the extent to which use exceeds carrying capacity. Although use of FS areas exceeds capacity more often than use of NPS areas (table 11), the NPS is more likely to institute rationing. There are no pronounced regional differences in the number of areas that ration use.

Of the areas that ration or are planning to ration use, most issue permits for campsites or travel zones (table 14). Few areas allow unrestricted use of a wilderness after a permit is obtained, although quite a few areas allow unrestricted travel once a trailhead is selected. The NPS is most likely to issue permits for campsites, requiring visitors to have prepared an itinerary prior to entry.

Table 13.—Use rationing

Agency	Number (percent) of areas that:				
	Ration all use	Ration just overnight use	Ration specific users (e.g., floaters)	Plan rationing in next few years	Have no plans to ration
Forest Service	3 (2)	7 (4)	4 (3)	7 (4)	142 (87)
National Park Service	1 (2)	17 (36)	1 (2)	3 (6)	25 (53)
Fish and Wildlife Service	1 (4)	1 (4)	0 (0)	1 (4)	24 (89)
Bureau of Land Management	1 (9)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (18)	8 (73)
All agencies	6 (3)	25 (10)	5 (2)	13 (5)	199 (80)

Table 14.—Location for which rationed permits are issued

Permits required for:	Number of areas				
	Forest Service	National Park Service	Fish and Wildlife Service	Bureau of Land Management	All agencies
Campsite	4	12	1	0	17
Travel zone	8	9	1	0	18
Trailhead	5	3	2	1	11
Whole wilderness	2	1	1	1	5

Rationed permits are usually issued on a first-come-first-served basis, by reservations, or by lottery. Most areas issue part of their permits on a first-come-first-served basis and part by reservation; only about 35 percent of the areas issue all permits by only one method. Typically, 15 to 20 percent of the people that reserve a permit fail to claim and use it.

Of the areas that do not ration, more than one-half do not have mandatory permits (table 15). Where permits are required, they usually are required of all users, although 10 percent of the areas only require permits for overnight camping and 4 percent require permits for specific types of users only.

Permits are required most frequently by the NPS. Only 24 percent of the NPS areas, as opposed to more than 50 percent of the areas administered by other agencies, neither require permits nor ration use. The NPS is also more likely to require permits for overnight-users only.

Regional differences are also pronounced. Permits are seldom required in the Midwest, Southeast, or Rocky Mountain States; they are usually required in the Northeast and Pacific States.

About one-half of the areas (53 percent) have a length-of-stay limit. Areas administered by the FWS and areas located in Northeast and Midwest States are particularly likely to have such limits. Limits have been placed on the number of nights at a campsite (17 percent of the areas) and on number of nights in the entire wilderness (29 percent of the areas). For both campsite and area-wide limits the statistical median and mode is 14 days; the range is 1 to 24 days for campsite limits and 1 to 30 days for area-wide limits.

Table 15.—Mandatory permits (if use is not rationed) (212 areas responding)

Agency and region	Percent of areas				
	No	Yes for overnight camping	Yes to enter area	Only for specific users	Total
Agency					
Forest Service	56	4	36	3	100
National Park Service	44	41	11	4	100
Fish and Wildlife Service	76	12	4	8	100
Bureau of Land Management	70	10	20	0	100
Region					
Northeast	33	17	33	17	100
Midwest	82	0	18	0	100
Southeast	76	8	12	4	100
Rocky Mountain	75	7	13	4	100
Pacific	17	17	66	0	100
Alaska and Hawaii	43	14	14	29	100
All areas	58	10	28	4	100

Distributing Use

Half of the areas attempt to disperse visitors more equally within the wilderness (table 16); fewer areas attempt to disperse use to other areas. The FS, in particular, has attempted use redistribution, particularly in Alaska, Hawaii, and the Northeast, Rocky Mountain, and Pacific Coast States. The vast majority of areas attempt dispersal by contacting visitors when a permit is issued. Visitors are usually told of crowded places and encouraged to go elsewhere.

Use distribution can be more subtly influenced by either improving or impeding access by road or trail. While this is being done in quite a few places (tables 17 and 18), most areas have a "maintain as is" policy for both trails and trailhead access roads. Selective upgrading of roads and road closures are more common than either construction of new roads or reduced maintenance. FS areas are most likely to upgrade roads, while NPS areas are most likely to close roads.

The most common trail policies involve building new trails and upgrading existing trails, along with designating trailless zones within the wilderness. Reducing maintenance and closing trails are much less common, except in areas administered by the BLM.

Table 16.—Use dispersal (247 areas responding)

Agency and region	Percent of areas that attempt to disperse use:	
	Within area	To other areas
Agency		
Forest Service	58	34
National Park Service	52	15
Fish and Wildlife Service	7	0
Bureau of Land Management	36	0
Region		
Northeast	50	43
Midwest	17	10
Southeast	28	13
Rocky Mountain	60	26
Pacific	51	29
Alaska and Hawaii	50	20
All areas	50	24

Table 17.—Access road policy

Road policy	Forest Service	National Park Service	Fish and Wildlife Service	Bureau of Land Management	All agencies
	Percent of areas				
Build new roads	9	2	0	18	7
Upgrade roads	26	10	10	0	20
Close roads	16	22	17	27	18
Reduce maintenance	6	6	7	9	6

Table 18.—Trail policy

Trail policy	Forest Service	National Park Service	Fish and Wildlife Service	Bureau of Land Management	All agencies
	Percent of areas				
Build new trails	25	20	10	27	22
Upgrade trails	44	33	10	36	37
Close trails	8	8	0	18	8
Reduce maintenance	18	8	0	18	14
Designate trailless zones	33	41	34	45	35

User Behavior and Type of Use

Many areas attempt to avoid problems by teaching visitors how to protect the wilderness resource or by regulating the type of use that occurs in the area. Over one-half of the areas have some type of minimum impact educational program (table 19). FS and NPS areas, in particular, have developed such programs; only one FWS area has a program. Educational programs are also much more common in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States than elsewhere. Several of the earliest educational programs originated in these regions, and it may be that areas in other regions have not yet had time or the incentive to develop such a program.

Almost one-half of all areas (48 percent) place a limit on the size of parties. This regulation is most common in FS areas (58 percent) and least common in FWS areas (10 percent). Party size limits, where instituted, range from 5 to 60 with a median of 15; the most common limit is 25.

Camping restrictions are common but highly variable; only 22 percent of the areas have no restrictions or guidance (table 20). Another 24 percent do not regulate camping but ask that people camp in certain locations. The most common advice is to camp on previously used sites in order to stop the spread of impacts. FS areas, however, more commonly advise people to camp on previously **unused** sites. This apparently is an attempt to reduce campsite impacts and loss of solitude by distributing users and their impacts more widely.

Where camping regulations exist, it is common to prohibit camping in certain locations, most commonly close to water bodies. Over one-third of the FS areas have this regulation. The camping setback from water bodies ranges from 20 ft to as much as one-half mile, but the most common distance is 100 ft. Similar setbacks from trails are common and range from 10 ft to one-half mile; again the most common distance is 100 ft.

Table 19.—Minimum impact education (239 areas responding)

Agency and region	No program	Map or brochure	Interpretive program
	Percent of areas offering:		
Agency			
Forest Service	40	60	30
National Park Service	35	61	48
Fish and Wildlife Service	95	5	5
Bureau of Land Management	64	27	27
Region			
Northeast	100	0	0
Midwest	67	33	17
Southeast	52	40	28
Rocky Mountain	45	55	27
Pacific	33	66	46
Alaska and Hawaii	38	63	25
All areas	44	54	30

Table 20.—Camping policies

Policies	Forest Service	National Park Service	Fish and Wildlife Service	Bureau of Land Management	All agencies
	Percent of areas				
No regulations AND/BUT					
No guidance	26	4	21	55	22
Encourage using previously used sites	15	16	0	9	13
Encourage using previously unused sites	16	2	0	0	11
Camp anywhere EXCEPT					
In certain ecosystems	4	22	3	9	8
Close to water bodies	37	22	7	18	30
Close to trails	24	26	3	0	21
Close to other camps	5	8	0	0	5
On closed camps	5	4	0	9	4
In closed areas	14	14	0	0	12
All campsites designated					
Throughout wilderness	2	18	0	0	5
Close to trails	1	10	7	0	4
In certain areas	2	16	0	0	5
No overnight-use allowed	1	8	59	0	9

Prohibitions on camping in certain ecosystem types are less common, except in the NPS. The most frequent regulation of this type prohibits camping in meadows.

The most severe restrictions require that visitors camp only on designated sites throughout the entire wilderness, close to trails, or in other specified locations. These restrictions are found in about 40 percent of the NPS areas but are uncommon elsewhere. Finally, 9 percent of the areas do not allow overnight use. Most of these are areas administered by the FWS and, to a lesser extent, the NPS.

About two-thirds of all areas place no restrictions on wood fires (table 21). FS and BLM areas seldom restrict fires, although in some cases they may be discouraged; NPS and FWS areas usually restrict fires. All campfires are prohibited in about one-half of the areas administered by these latter two agencies.

Although packstock use is prohibited in only 3 percent of all areas; there is no regular stock use in 62 (25 percent) of the areas. Where packstock use does occur, regulations are common, except in areas administered by the FWS. Restrictions are most common in NPS areas; only 10 percent of the NPS areas have no packstock regulations (table 22).

The most common regulations limit the number of stock and prohibit use near water bodies, except for watering or when traveling. Where limits have been imposed, the number of stock allowed ranges from 5 to 50, with 20 the most common limit. The most common setback from water bodies is 200 ft.

Most other stock regulations are uncommon, except in areas administered by the NPS. A majority of NPS areas prohibit stock use on selected trails, require stock to carry their own feed, and prohibit the use of certain restraining methods, usually loose herding, picketing, and tying horses directly to trees. About 40 percent of the NPS areas also prohibit the tying of horses in camps and require the use of specially designated stock camps. Few areas have instituted seasonal restrictions.

Table 21.—Wood fire policy

	Percent of areas				
Policy	Forest Service	National Park Service	Fish and Wildlife Service	Bureau of Land Management	All agencies
No regulations AND/BUT					
No guidance	61	8	24	73	47
Fires discouraged	20	16	0	36	18
Fires prohibited					
Everywhere	1	43	59	0	15
Except in designated places	6	20	3	0	8

Site Management

Managers have also closed individual campsites or larger areas to use in an attempt to reduce or redistribute resource impacts. Closed campsites can be found in 37 percent of the areas. They are most common in NPS areas (43 percent) and least common in FWS areas (17 percent). The most common reason for closure is overuse and resource damage; closures around lakeshores are also common. In about 40 percent of these areas, all of the closures are temporary, despite consistent research results which suggest that campsite rest-rotation is not feasible because recovery periods are so lengthy (Merriam and others 1973).

Area closures to all use are much less common. They occur in only 11 percent of the areas, primarily in areas administered by the NPS and FWS. The most common reason for closure is a conflict between recreationists and wildlife. Most of these closures are permanent.

Table 22.—Packstock policies

	Number of areas (Percent of areas with regular stock use)				
Policy	Forest Service	National Park Service	Fish and Wildlife Service	Bureau of Land Management	All agencies
No restrictions	44 (31)	3 (10)	7 (70)	4 (44)	58 (31)
Limit on number of stock	61 (43)	17 (57)	0 (0)	2 (22)	80 (42)
Prohibited on some trails	25 (18)	22 (73)	0 (0)	0 (0)	47 (25)
Prohibit confinement near water	61 (43)	4 (13)	0 (0)	1 (11)	66 (35)
Seasonally prohibited	4 (3)	4 (13)	1 (10)	0 (0)	9 (5)
Prohibited in camps	16 (11)	12 (40)	0 (0)	1 (11)	29 (15)
Allowed only in stock camps	0 (0)	11 (37)	0 (0)	0 (0)	11 (6)
Grazing by permit only	9 (6)	4 (13)	0 (0)	0 (0)	13 (7)
Must carry own feed	27 (19)	27 (90)	1 (10)	1 (11)	56 (29)
Restrictions on restraining methods	34 (24)	17 (57)	0 (0)	0 (0)	51 (27)

Of the areas that do have campsite closures, only 16 percent have a program to actively assist the revegetation of closed sites. All of these are FS or NPS units. Other areas, however, may eliminate user-built facilities and attempt to hide evidence of previous use. Currently there is some debate about how much and what types of assisted revegetation are appropriate in wilderness, but given the lengthy natural recovery periods of most impacted campsites, active revegetation programs are likely to become increasingly important. Where revegetation programs have been initiated, transplanting is more common than seeding. A number of areas also scarify the soil and use fertilizers and organic mulches.

One of the most obvious signs of human use on campsites is a fire ring. Managers have frequently tried to reduce this visual impact by removing fire rings. Although only 21 percent of the areas make no attempt to remove fire rings (table 23), there is little consensus about appropriate fire ring removal policy, even within agencies. The FS is most likely to either remove all fire rings or to remove only selected "undesirable" rings. The other agencies, where they do not remove all rings, are most likely to leave one fire ring on each campsite.

A considerable number of areas also "improve" campsites. The most common facilities are open-pit toilets (19 percent), enclosed outhouses (15 percent), shelters (12 percent), constructed fireplaces (10 percent), tables (8 percent), and a potable water supply (7 percent). Surface hardening is very rare on campsites and, except for corduroy and some soil cement, is rare on trails. In general, it appears that site hardening has not been deemed appropriate or necessary in most areas.

Table 23.—User-built fire ring policy

Policy	Percent of areas that permit user-built rings				
	Forest Service	National Park Service	Fish and Wildlife Service	Bureau of Land Management	All agencies
Remove all fire rings	29	30	17	18	27
Remove all rings but one on each campsite	16	30	25	27	19
Remove only selected "undesirable" rings	38	25	0	9	33
Don't remove fire rings	17	15	58	46	21

Effective Management Techniques

The majority of managers thought that the "most effective" management technique was personal contact with the visitor, leading to increased use dispersal and improved camping techniques. Many indicated that a permit system, brochures, and maps also helped achieve these ends. Managers of more heavily used areas commonly mentioned rationing and trailhead quotas, restricting campers to designated camps, closure of fragile areas and overused campsites, and reducing access by restricting parking capacity, making trailhead access more difficult, or reducing trail maintenance. Campfire prohibitions, restrictions on stock use, reductions in maximum party size, and lakeshore setbacks were also considered to be the most effective management technique in at least three areas.

PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION

Management Plans

How wilderness management plans are written differs between the various managing agencies. In the FS and FWS, separate wilderness management plans have generally been prepared although the National Forest Management Act recently stated that wilderness plans will now be part of an overall National Forest plan. In the NPS, wilderness plans are usually incorporated into management plans for the park unit as a whole (formerly called "master plans"). FS plans are usually prepared by the administering forest staff, or in some cases, by special planning teams, as in the case of the Alpine Lakes and Hells Canyon Wildernesses. NPS plans are usually written by specialists from the Denver Service Center with local park staff assistance.

The FS is considerably ahead of the other agencies in having plans either completed or in preparation; only 7 percent of the FS areas have not started or completed a plan (table 24). In contrast, almost one-half of the refuges have not started as yet, though this may be accounted for by the fact that general management of the refuge may dictate much of the management direction in the wilderness portions.

Table 24.—Status of wilderness plans (including all refuges that responded, regardless of recreational use)

Status of plans	Number of areas (percent)				
	Forest Service	National Park Service	Fish and Wildlife Service	Bureau of Land Management	All agencies
Have a plan	79 (48)	17 (35)	10 (22)	5 (46)	111 (41)
Plans being prepared	73 (45)	15 (30)	14 (30)	4 (36)	106 (40)
No plan being prepared	11 (7)	17 (35)	22 (48)	2 (18)	52 (19)
Total	163 (100)	49 (100)	46 (100)	11 (100)	269 (100)

Wildfire Management

Reestablishing natural fire in wilderness is a fairly recent development. On the whole, less than one-half (46 percent) of the NWPS and likely additions are applying a natural fire policy (table 25). The FS and NPS are most likely to do so; the BLM primitive areas are least likely to do so.

Scheduled prescribed burning, whereby fire is purposely ignited by management to either reduce fuels or manipulate ecological communities, is less often applied (8 percent of all areas). The FWS and NPS are much more likely to do this than the other agencies. Fire plans are not widespread either; only about one-quarter of the areas have them.

Table 25.—Restoring the natural role of fire and scheduled prescribed burning

	Number of areas (percent of all areas)				
Status	Forest Service	National Park Service	Fish and Wildlife Service	Bureau of Land Management	All agencies
Have restored (or will soon) natural role of fire	81 (50)	23 (49)	18 (37)	3 (27)	125 (46)
Are using scheduled prescribed burning	2 (1)	9 (18)	10 (20)	0 (0)	21 (8)
Have a fire plan	28 (17)	17 (36)	20 (41)	4 (36)	69 (26)

Personnel Requirements

Our intention was to find out how large a staff was required to manage each area during the main use season, both inside the area and at the trailheads. The results reported may or may not include trail crews (as this was not specified in the questionnaire).

Because the areas vary greatly in size, trail net, and recreational use, comparisons based on these variables seem useful (table 26). The acres per employee vary considerably between agencies, suggesting that this is a poor indicator of staff coverage. For example, Glacier Bay National Monument has 2.25 million acres of proposed wilderness covered by four field personnel; at least 90 percent of this area, however, is virtually inaccessible, virtually unused, and not patrolled. Comparisons of miles of trail and visitor-days per employee seem more useful. Even these exhibit substantial variability, with the greatest trail coverage in the BLM areas and the least in the FWS areas where trail nets are small and relatively unimportant. Visitor-days per employee are much higher in the FS areas than in areas administered by other agencies.

Table 26.—Wilderness management personnel (areas with designated wilderness management personnel)

	Median number of acres, miles of trail, or visitor-days				
Coverage of field personnel by:	Forest Service	National Park Service	Fish and Wildlife Service	Bureau of Land Management	All agencies
Acres (Number of acres divided by number of field personnel)	22,300	39,500	2,250	16,750	22,994
Miles of trail (Number of miles of trail divided by number of field personnel)	29	16	1	60	26
Visitor-days (Number of annual visitor-days divided by number of field personnel)	9,420	2,300	3,510	4,600	7,900

LEGACIES OF LEGISLATION

Although the NWPS was established primarily for purposes of preservation,scientific values, and wilderness recreation, the original and subsequent legislation designating wilderness expanded these purposes substantially and complicated wilderness management considerably by specifying additional uses that could be allowed. Additionally, the boundaries for areas that Congress outlined have in many cases had inadvertent effects on management. The extent of "allowable but nonconforming uses" and boundary related problems comprise an important dimension of wilderness management that deserves attention.

Boundary Problems

Almost one-half of all areas (42 percent) indicate that the established boundaries had led to problems. Boundary problems were most common in FS areas (46 percent) and least common in FWS areas (28 percent).

The situations and resulting problems are varied. Some are legal problems of definition, such as conflicts with State jurisdiction in the case of the San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge (where small islands designated as wilderness are delineated by the mean high-tide line). In a number of cases (8 percent), the boundaries were indefinitely defined by Congress on small scale maps.

Nontopographic boundaries were the most frequently mentioned problem (22 percent). In some instances, boundaries not related to topography complicate surveying and locating boundaries. Extensive posting is required to prevent unwitting intrusions by inappropriate activities. In other areas, established boundaries bisect lakes or old roads are included in the wilderness. Elsewhere, the existing trail net does not fit; trails frequently wander in and out of the wilderness.

Extensive and significant problems also result from the inclusion of areas with heavy use of a nonwilderness character. In these areas the manager is faced with either accepting the situation or resorting to costly use controls to alter these traditional use patterns. A prime example is the Marion Lake area in the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness, which receives crowds of day-users, many bringing in wheelbarrows full of fishing gear and beer on the short and easy trail.

Finally, many managers mentioned the lack of buffering, resulting in noise and visual intrusions, and pollution and trespass problems. In one case, locating the boundary next to a major highway results in wilderness impacts from highway maintenance as well as intrusions by highway motorists.

Other Uses of Wilderness

The Wilderness Act specifically provided for a variety of uses of wilderness in addition to "recreation of a primitive and unconfined nature." These "nonconforming uses" include such activities as mining, livestock grazing, and previously established motorized vehicle use and aircraft landing. In some wildernesses there is "overlaid" legislation (such as designation of National Scenic Trails or Wild Rivers), or administrative designations by the agencies (such as Research Natural Areas). All of these affect wilderness management to varying degrees.

Managers were asked to report whether these uses exist in their area and the extent to which they contribute to a problem. They were also asked similar questions about a variety of facilities and equipment in their area, ranging from cabins to research installations. Table 27 reports these for agencies only in designated wildernesses.

There are significant differences between the three agencies administering wilderness with respect both to the extensiveness of these other uses and also the extent that they are considered problems. These uses are almost all less common in the refuges than the other units; the major exception is motorboat use,

Table 27.—Other uses, facilities, and special conditions found in the National Wilderness Preservation System (184 areas responding)

	Percent of wildernesses where situation exists and: —is not a problem (NP) —is a problem (P)							
Use, facility, or condition	Forest Service		National Park Service		Fish and Wildlife Service		All agencies	
	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P
1. Livestock grazing	39	13	12	4	8	2	32	10
2. Private inholdings engaged in commercial agriculture or livestock operations	9	1	0	12	4	2	7	3
3. Private inholdings used for private recreation enterprise (resorts, backcountry camps, etc.)	7	4	4	4	2	0	6	4
4. Private inholdings used for personal subsistence or personal recreation	17	3	12	4	2	2	15	3
5. Cabins or other existing structures (other than those retained for historic value)	45	6	24	16	6	2	39	7
6. Mineral and fossil fuel claims and developments	34	11	12	0	0	0	28	9
7. Historical or archeological sites on national registers	12	1	44	4	8	0	16	1
8. Historical or archeological sites not on national registers	43	7	64	8	29	0	46	7
9. Motorized boat use allowed as a preexisting condition	3	4	8	4	24	2	7	4
10. Motorized ground vehicle use allowed as a preexisting condition	2	5	0	4	2	2	2	5
11. Fixed-wing aircraft landing fields on Federal land open for public use	3	1	4	0	0	2	3	1
12. Fixed-wing aircraft landing fields on private inholdings	3	1	4	0	0	0	3	1
13. Fixed-wing aircraft landing fields for administrative use only	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
14. Constructed heliports	18	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
15. Water impoundments	25	4	32	8	22	2	26	5
16. Fish-stocking within the wilderness	53	4	8	0	2	0	42	3
17. Snow or watercourse survey equipment—telemetry-operated	5	0	8	0	2	0	5	0
18. Snow or watercourse survey equipment—manually-operated	19	1	12	0	4	0	17	1
19. Electronic transmission facilities (microwave, powerlines, etc., other than for administrative communication)	4	0	20	4	8	0	6	1
20. Ongoing research projects	30	2	64	4	28	0	34	2
21. Research installations	4	1	20	0	4	0	6	1
22. Research Natural Areas within the wilderness	6	0	20	0	26	0	11	0
23. National Scenic Trails within the wilderness	15	9	8	0	0	0	13	7
24. Wild Rivers within or adjacent to the wilderness	11	1	8	0	0	0	9	1

which is most frequent in the refuges. The FS areas have the greatest variety of nonconforming uses and situations. In particular, grazing, private holdings, and mining are widespread and troublesome in FS wilderness. Electronic transmission facilities tend to be most frequent in the NPS units, as are problems with grazing, inholdings, and cabins and other structures. Research projects and research installations occur more frequently in the NPS areas but apparently cause few problems.

Three types of legislative or administrative designations may be superimposed on (or bisect) wilderness that merit attention: National Scenic Trails, Wild Rivers, and Research Natural Areas. The first two have received some attention because they tend to conflict or at least differ in some respects from wilderness management direction. Of the 20 percent of areas reporting National Scenic Trails in wilderness, over one-third regard this situation as a problem, largely because the legislative mandate for the trail system encourages use and allows more elaborate trail and facility development standards than is consistent with wilderness. Interestingly, none of the NPS areas perceive this as a problem. Wild Rivers seem to pose less of a problem or conflict in wilderness.

Generally, most of these other uses and special situations prevail in the Western United States. Grazing, both on Federal land and private inholdings, is more extensive and troublesome in the Pacific and Rocky Mountain regions. Other inholdings, used for commercial or personal recreation use by the owners, are more typical of the Midwest. Fish stocking in wilderness occurs most frequently in the Pacific region.

Mineral and fossil fuel activities seem particularly worthy of attention. With increasing values of rare metals and energy sources, the NWPS has come to, and will no doubt continue to, bear increasing pressure to explore for and extract these resources. Though our results do not allow us to distinguish between resources sought in each area, managers did provide a profile of the claims and activities in their area.

Table 28 shows the total number of claims managers **think** there are; claim records are generally kept by the counties, not the agency. It also shows the number likely to be declared valid and thus remain in effect after 1983, the Wilderness Act deadline for validating claims. More than one-half of the claims are located in the FS units; the NPS areas have proportionately much fewer. Nevertheless, NPS managers report the highest proportion of claims likely to prove valid, perhaps because recent legislative restrictions have winnowed out marginal claims.

Table 28.—Mineral claims in the National Wilderness Preservation System and likely additions

Agency	Number of claims (percent of all claims)	Number likely to be declared valid	Percent likely valid
Forest Service	15,295 (62)	9,721	64
National Park Service	2,832 (12)	2,159	76
Fish and Wildlife Service	3,996 (16)	1,998	50
Bureau of Land Management	2,398 (10)	1,009	42
All agencies	24,521 (100)	14,887	61

CONCLUSION

This survey of the National Wilderness Preservation System reveals the diversity of the system. The tremendous range of physical and ecological conditions is in itself impressive. Variations in the amount and type of recreational use, as well as the nonconforming uses allowed, contribute to further diversity. Furthermore, the system is managed by four Federal agencies, each with differing traditions, philosophies, and legislative mandates.

In spite of such diversity, most of the NWPS components share common problems. Resource degradation and loss of solitude due to recreational use are troublesome problems in a majority of areas. Given that managers share these common problems, one would expect their responses to converge on certain techniques or approaches to deal with them. Results of this survey, however, indicate that consistent responses to similar situations are rare.

Differences in the management philosophies of the agencies administering the NWPS are a major source of this inconsistency. Bury and Fish (1980) and Fish and Bury (1981) also comment on these differences in agency outlook. The NPS is pursuing a particularly aggressive management program. In comparison to the other agencies, more NPS areas have established carrying capacities and have instituted regulations to control amount and type of recreational use. Management of areas administered by the FWS and BLM has been particularly passive in comparison. Few of these areas have established capacities and, with the exception of rules to protect wildlife in refuges, regulations are rare.

If the aggressiveness of management is primarily a reflection of need, one would expect amount of use and related problems to be especially severe in NPS areas and especially low in FWS and BLM areas. Although use densities and problem severity are generally lower than average in FWS and BLM areas, NPS lands do not appear to have critically high use densities or problems.

Use per trail mile is about average in NPS areas, and use per acre is considerably lower in NPS areas than in FS areas. This suggests that NPS trails are well used, but the areas as a whole are not. Opportunities for low density recreation away from trails may be greater in NPS areas than in FS areas. Thus, NPS areas do not seem to be more intensely used than FS areas.

Problems with crowding and resource damage appear to be more pronounced in FS areas than in NPS areas. Although our survey was based on managers' perceptions—not objective measurement—such perceptions shape management policy.

Use more frequently exceeds carrying capacity—or would if rationing had not been instituted—in FS areas than in NPS areas. Again, it appears that the need for management is greater in the FS than in the NPS; and yet, it is the NPS areas that are more highly regulated. Although the lower incidence of problems in NPS areas may be a result of greater regulation, NPS managers, at least in comparison to FS managers, usually institute regulations at lower levels of crowding and resource damage.

The implication is that the management direction of wilderness units is largely a function of the philosophy and tradition of an agency. The NPS emphasizes extensive use without impairment of the resource. As Bury and Fish (1980) suggest, the primary objective of resource preservation has led NPS managers to institute controls before damage occurs. The effects of these controls on the visitor's experience is a secondary concern. In contrast, the FS tradition of largely unfettered recreational use has led to an emphasis on freedom of choice for the user. Restrictions have generally been applied only after significant resource damage and loss of solitude have occurred. Preservation of wildlife has been the primary objective in FWS areas, and restrictions are generally lacking except where recreationists conflict with wildlife. In cases of anticipated conflict, however, highly restrictive measures have been quickly taken. A management tradition has not developed on BLM lands. Perhaps because of low use, management has been largely permissive.

Management varies considerably within agencies. The NPS, for example, frequently rations use, but the means of rationing varies. Some areas, such as Yosemite and Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks, establish trailhead quotas but institute no internal restrictions on freedom of movement. Other areas, such as Mt. Rainier and Glacier, ration use by campsite, requiring visitors to keep to an itinerary developed prior to entering the area. In the FS, establishment of carrying capacities has been specifically mandated, but there is no consistent method for establishing capacities. Most areas are independently developing a system. This lack of consistency is not entirely bad. Different environmental and use situations demand some flexibility in management. Moreover, differing management strategies provide a diversity of recreation opportunities for the visitor. Inconsistent management across the NWPS does, however, create its own problems. In some wildernesses, visitors are encouraged to camp at previously used sites with established fire rings; in other areas, which may have quite similar environments and amounts of use, visitors may be encouraged to use previously unused sites and to scatter existing fire rings. Teaching the visitor how to behave, a recent emphasis in wilderness management, will be extremely difficult if management policies are confusing and contradictory. Lack of consistency may compromise cooperative management of adjacent areas and may even invite legal challenge.

Clearly, management of the NWPS could be improved. Despite the presence of unique situations and varied sizes, environments, and use situations, most wilderness units share a few common problems. Various solutions have been tried and some are working. There has been little sharing of experience; consequently, the best solutions have not always been implemented and management across the NWPS has been inconsistent.

More communication and cooperation between units with similar problems would improve management. Data in the appendix of this report should help managers identify alternative responses to problems, areas with similar problems, and areas that have tried various management techniques. Managers could utilize this information to profit from each other's experience, leading ultimately to a more consistently and efficiently managed NWPS.

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APPENDIX A—TABULAR SUMMARY OF MANAGER RESPONSES

In the following tabular summary, the answers to most questions are given by area. (Questionnaire is available from Wilderness Management Research Unit, Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Missoula, MT 59806.) The 252 units for which we report data are organized by agency and status, and within these categories by region, from Alaska and Hawaii south and east to Florida.

To enable readers to readily find an area of interest, an alphabetical index is provided in appendix B. Some wildernesses are comprised of several National Forests; in such cases a questionnaire was sent to each one. Responses will therefore be identified by several numbers. For example, number 75 applies to the Gallatin National Forest portion of the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness; number 76 applies to the Custer National Forest portion.

The list terminates with FWS areas that were surveyed but not reported in detail because they receive minimal recreational use (numbers 253–308). Each area is located by State and by number on the location map (fig. 2).

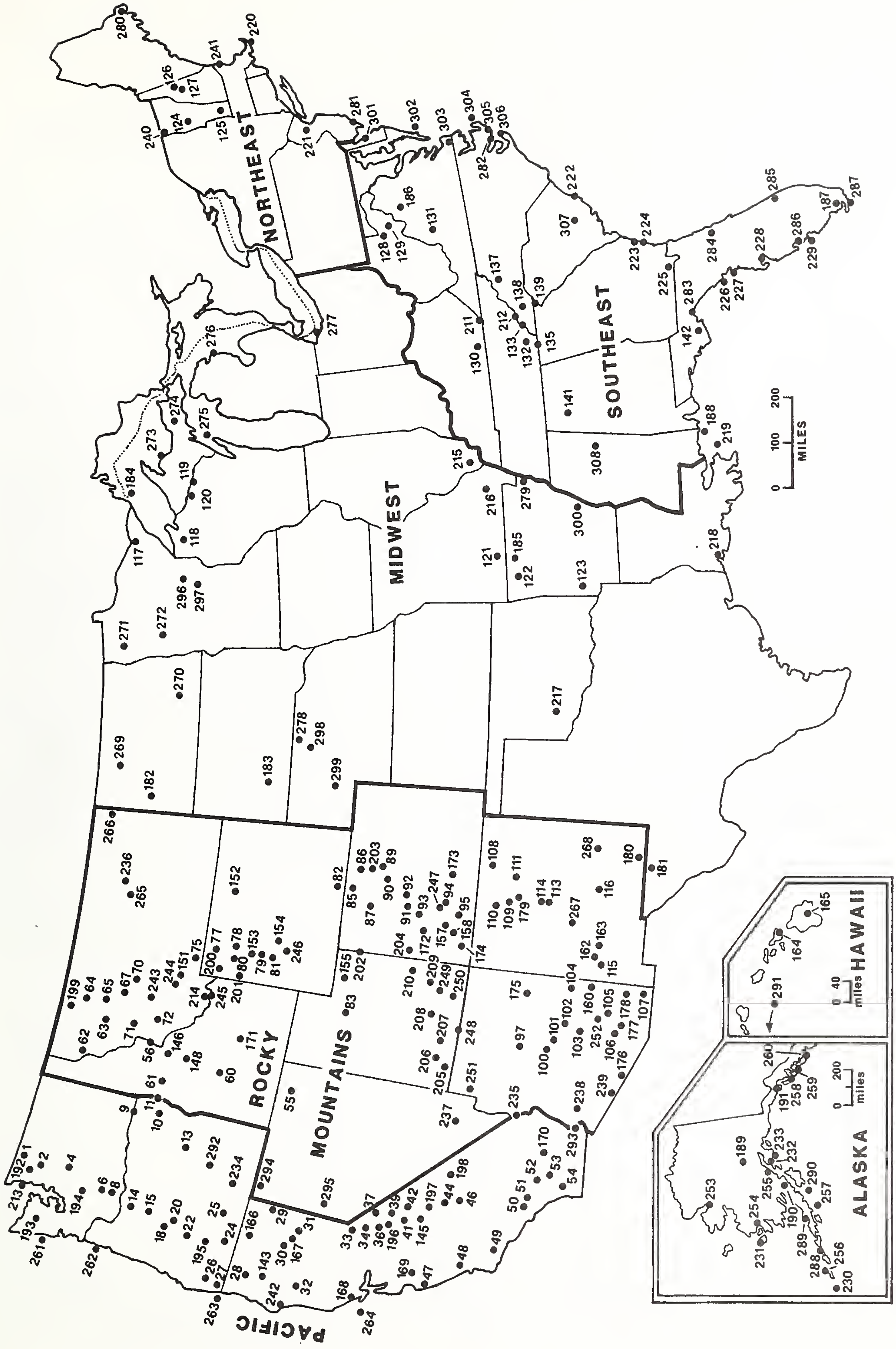

Figure 2.—Wildernesses and likely additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System that were surveyed in this study. Each area is listed, by number, in appendix B.

Table 29.—Area and use characteristics

	Acres in 1000's	Use (RVD's) in 1,000's[a]	Trail Miles	Heavy Use Season (months with ≥15% of total use)	Percent of Visitors					Mean length of stay (days)[b]	Experience of visitors[c]	Use-estimation techniques					
					Day-users	With packstock	With outfitters	With outdoor education programs	Hunters			Observations	Field tallies	Self-registration	Agency registration	Road counters	Trail counters
F.S. WILDERNESS																	
1 Pasayten	398	61	690	7-9	05	32	10	11	25	5.7	3	-	X	-	X	-	X
2 Glacier Peak	228	70	110	7-9	02	05	01	02	08	3.3	3	-	-	-	X	-	-
3 Glacier Peak	237	47	240	7-9	04	07	01	01	20	2.0	3	X	-	-	X	-	-
4 Alpine Lakes	122	82	91	7-9	10	07	02	05	10	2.5	1	X	X	X	-	-	-
5 Alpine Lakes	185	229	369	7-9	10	03	01	01	10	2.0	3	X	X	-	-	-	-
6 Goat Rocks	23	35	26	7-9	10	05	01	01	11	2.0	1	X	-	-	X	-	-
7 Goat Rocks	60	30	88	7-9	15	03	01	01	07	5.8	2	-	X	-	X	-	-
8 Mount Adams	42	01	60	7-9	65	10	02	05	03	3.0	3	X	-	-	-	-	-
9 Wenaha-Tucannon	177	28	165	10,11	05	75	15	00	85	4.0	3	X	X	X	-	-	-
10 Eagle Cap	294	53	500	7-8	20	22	09	02	10	4.0	3	-	-	-	X	-	-
11 Hells Canyon[d]	110	10	300	10,11	02	95	75	00	90	5.0	3	X	-	-	-	-	-
12 Hells Canyon	60	04	105	7-8	20	05	02	01	05	2.0	1	X	X	X	-	-	-
13 Strawberry Mountain	34	06	67	7-8	52	02	01	00	05	3.0	3	-	X	X	-	-	-
14 Mount Hood	47	49	116	7-9	36	02	00	01	01	2.0	3	-	X	X	-	-	-
15 Mount Jefferson	4	01	03	7-9	30	02	00	00	00	3.0	4	-	-	-	X	-	-
16 Mount Jefferson	64	49	110	6-9	30	04	00	00	05	1.5	3	X	-	X	-	-	-
17 Mount Jefferson	33	09	51	8-9	15	03	01	00	01	3.1	1	-	-	X	-	-	-
18 Mount Washington	38	08	29	7-9	65	02	00	00	12	1.9	1	X	-	X	-	-	-
19 Mount Washington	8	01	05	7-8	75	05	00	00	50	3.1	4	X	-	-	-	-	-
20 Three Sisters	182	38	240	7-9	30	06	01	05	08	3.4	3	X	-	X	-	-	-
21 Three Sisters	63	44	79	7-9	25	03	01	05	01	2.0	1	X	-	X	-	-	-
22 Diamond Peak	16	02	24	6-8	40	02	00	UK	18	2.0	3	-	-	X	-	-	-
23 Diamond Peak	20	03	38	7-8	69	03	00	00	00	1.5	3	-	X	X	-	-	-
24 Mountain Lake	23	04	21	7-8	30	05	02	01	02	2.5	3	X	X	X	-	-	-
25 Gearhart Mountain	19	02	14	7-8	52	01	00	00	15	2.3	3	X	X	X	-	-	X
26 Wild Rogue	37	28	16	6-9	23	00	80	05	00	2.0	3	-	X	X	X	-	X
27 Kalmiopsis	169	05	170	6-8	60	02	01	00	05	3.0	3	X	X	X	-	-	-
28 Marble Mountain	214	88	348	7-9	05	03	05	00	14	6.0	3	X	-	-	X	-	-
29 South Warner	69	14	90	6-9	10	15	01	00	15	9.0	3	-	-	-	X	-	-
30 Thousand Lakes	16	16	20	5-8	10	10	00	00	05	2.0	1	X	-	-	X	-	-
31 Caribou	19	21	26	6-8	35	06	00	00	02	4.0	3	-	X	-	X	-	-
32 Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel[d]	39	05	60	7-9	20	10	01	00	10	3.0	2	X	X	-	X	-	X
33 Desolation	63	302	79	7-8	20	01	01	00	00	2.5	3	X	-	-	X	-	-
34 Mokelumne	40	34	50	7-9	10	05	00	00	05	2.0	3	X	-	-	X	-	-
35 Mokelumne	10	06	08	7-9	08	05	01	02	04	5.0	3	X	-	-	X	-	-
36 Emigrant	104	106	185	6-8	05	13	05	05	03	4.2	3	-	X	-	X	-	-
37 Hoover	39	55	65	6-9	30	02	01	01	03	2.5	3	-	X	-	X	-	-
38 Hoover	9	12	14	9-10	50	01	01	01	05	4.3	3	X	-	-	X	-	-
39 Minarets	43	68	77	7-9	04	08	01	05	03	2.5	3	X	-	-	X	-	-
40 Minarets	59	174	69	7-8	11	05	04	05	01	6.5	3	-	-	-	X	-	-
41 Kaiser	23	07	35	7-8	28	02	02	UK	01	1.6	3	-	X	-	X	-	-
42 John Muir	260	372	300	7-8	10	02	02	01	01	4.0	3	X	-	-	-	-	-
43 John Muir	223	604	214	7-8	15	05	07	01	01	6.9	3	-	X	-	X	-	-
44 Golden Trout	137	19	177	6-9	20	40	20	00	15	3.0	3	X	-	-	-	-	-
45 Golden Trout	169	40	232	7-8	08	30	10	05	04	9.0	1	X	-	-	X	-	-

See footnotes at end of table 29, p. 23

Table 29.—(con.)

	Acres in 1000's	Use (RVD's) in 1,000's[a]	Trail Miles	Heavy Use Season (months with ≥ 15% of total use)	Percent of Visitors					Mean length of stay (days)[b]	Experience of visitors[c]	Use-estimation techniques					
					Day-users	With packstock	With outfitters	With outdoor education programs	Hunters			Observations	Field tallies	Self-registration	Agency registration	Road counters	Trail counters
46 Domeland	63	11	30	5–8	10	25	01	05	10	2.0	3	X	X	-	X	-	-
47 Ventana	161	180	200	4–5	09	02	00	01	03	2.8	4	X	-	-	X	-	-
48 Santa Lucia	21	02	25	6–9	95	01	00	00	02	1.5	1	X	-	-	-	-	-
49 San Rafael	149	51	170	3–6	10	05	00	03	10	1.5	3	X	-	X	-	X	-
50 San Gabriel	36	46	10	---	45	01	00	03	05	2.5	3	X	X	X	X	-	-
51 Cucamonga	9	19	17	6–7	54	01	00	02	03	2.0	1	-	-	-	X	-	-
52 San Gorgonio	35	274	78	6–8	05	01	00	00	01	1.5	3	-	-	-	X	-	-
53 San Jacinto	22	117	UK	7–8	44	01	01	03	00	2.0	1	-	-	-	X	-	-
54 Aqua Tibia	16	06	14	4–6	70	01	00	10	10	3.0	3	X	X	-	X	-	X
55 Jarbidge	65	11	146	7–10	56	13	15	02	50	3.0	1	-	-	X	-	-	-
56 Selway-Bitterroot	259	50	439	7–9	05	50	20	03	35	3.0	3	X	X	X	X	-	X
57 Selway-Bitterroot	560	42	700	6–9	05	25	12	00	20	5.5	3	-	X	-	-	-	-
58 Selway-Bitterroot	406	73	488	7–9	31	32	08	01	33	4.0	3	X	X	X	X	X	-
59 Selway-Bitterroot	10	01	08	7–10	40	25	00	10	30	2.5	3	X	-	X	-	-	-
60 Sawtooth[d]	55	60	307	7–8	53	06	11	01	01	4.6	3	-	X	X	X	-	X
61 Gospel Hump	206	04	250	8–10	25	30	05	01	50	3.0	3	X	X	-	-	-	-
62 Cabinet Mountains[d]	50	06	95	7–8	70	03	00	00	05	2.0	1	-	X	X	-	-	X
63 Mission Mountains	74	15	40	7–9	80	05	00	00	02	2.0	3	-	-	X	-	-	-
64 Great Bear	286	120	280	7–11	07	65	25	00	55	4.0	3	X	-	-	-	-	-
65 Bob Marshall	709	150	750	7–9	05	50	30	01	20	6.0	4	X	-	-	-	-	-
66 Bob Marshall	300	32	307	7–8	05	36	10	00	26	5.2	3	-	X	X	-	-	-
67 Scapegoat	75	15	68	7–10	11	30	03	UK	15	5.0	3	X	X	X	-	-	-
68 Scapegoat	81	06	150	7–10	05	20	05	02	20	2.0	3	X	X	-	-	-	-
69 Scapegoat	84	09	114	7–8,11	05	45	12	00	29	5.7	3	-	X	X	-	-	-
70 Gates of the Mountain	29	04	43	7,8,10,11	25	40	00	00	50	3.0	1	X	-	X	-	-	-
71 Welcome Creek	28	02	25	7,8,10,11	75	15	00	00	60	3.0	3	X	-	X	-	-	-
72 Anaconda-Pintler	41	06	52	7–8,10	25	50	05	00	25	3.0	3	X	-	X	-	-	X
73 Anaconda-Pintler	45	14	100	6–8	20	10	03	01	15	2.5	3	-	-	X	-	-	X
74 Anaconda-Pintler	73	09	127	9–11	70	30	08	01	10	4.0	3	X	-	X	-	-	X
75 Absaroka-Beartooth	576	200	350	9–10	50	50	05	01	60	4.0	3	X	X	-	-	-	-
76 Absaroka-Beartooth	346	98	173	7–8	33	05	01	04	02	3.0	3	X	X	X	X	-	X
77 North Absaroka	351	17	89	7–10	20	58	30	10	55	5.0	3	X	X	X	X	-	-
78 Washakie	687	56	380	7–8,10	33	70	40	04	40	4.0	3	X	X	X	-	X	X
79 Fitzpatrick	191	31	94	7–8	15	10	08	23	04	4.4	3	X	X	X	X	-	-
80 Teton	557	57	400	7–10	10	95	65	05	12	6.0	2	X	X	-	-	-	X
81 Bridger	392	265	576	7–8	10	03	02	04	04	5.0	3	X	-	X	-	-	-
82 Savage Run	15	15	12	7–8,10	90	10	05	00	40	3.0	1	X	X	-	X	-	-
83 Lone Peak	10	02	12	---	100	00	00	00	00	1.0	1	X	X	X	-	-	X
84 Lone Peak	20	09	30	6–9	80	05	00	00	05	2.0	1	X	X	-	-	-	X
85 Mount Zirkel	72	35	200	7–8	04	01	01	02	01	4.0	3	X	X	-	-	-	-
86 Rawah	27	24	75	6–9	28	05	01	01	05	2.0	1	-	X	X	-	X	X
87 Flat Tops	39	17	33	7–8	35	35	20	05	15	3.0	3	-	X	-	-	-	-
88 Flat Tops	196	89	234	7–10	50	25	15	01	15	3.0	3	X	-	-	-	-	-
89 Indian Peaks	70	162	110	7–8	60	04	04	02	05	2.0	1	X	X	-	-	-	X
90 Eagles Nest[d]	51	81	180	7–8	56	04	02	05	01	4.0	3	-	X	X	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table 29, p. 23

Table 29.—(con.)

		Acres in 1000's	Use (RVD's) in 1,000's[a]	Trail Miles	Heavy Use Season (months with ≥15% of total use)	Percent of Visitors					Mean length of stay (days)[b]	Experience of visitors[c]	Use-estimation techniques					
						Day-users	With packstock	With outfitters	With outdoor education programs	Hunters			Observations	Field tallies	Self-registration	Agency registration	Road counters	Trail counters
91	Maroon Bells-Snowmass	71	90	70	7-9	38	01	01	01	01	3.0	1	X	X	-	-	-	-
92	Hunter Fryingpan	74	03	59	7-8,10	20	35	02	03	30	2.5	3	X	-	-	-	-	-
93	West Elk	61	50	45	7-8,10	05	12	02	01	30	3.5	3	X	X	X	-	-	X
94	La Garita[d]	24	21	51	7-9	20	45	25	00	10	5.0	3	X	-	X	X	-	X
95	Weminuche	276	167	280	6-8	32	22	17	02	07	2.0	2	-	X	X	-	-	X
96	Weminuche	126	54	152	7-8	12	28	15	20	12	5.0	4	X	X	X	-	-	X
97	Sycamore Canyon	7	01	00	3-5,9-10	80	00	00	05	15	2.0	2	X	-	-	-	-	-
98	Sycamore Canyon	20	05	25	3-5	50	25	00	05	05	3.0	3	X	-	X	-	-	-
99	Sycamore Canyon	21	10	11	5-6	75	05	00	00	05	3.0	1	X	X	-	-	-	-
100	Pine Mountain[d]	9	04	20	4-5	25	15	05	15	15	2.0	3	X	X	X	-	X	X
101	Mazatzal	205	12	18	10	30	35	05	01	60	2.0	3	X	-	-	-	-	-
102	Sierra Ancha	21	10	40	9-10	80	10	00	00	40	2.0	3	X	-	-	-	-	-
103	Superstition	124	232	140	1-2	80	20	20	00	25	3.0	1	-	X	-	-	-	-
104	Mount Baldy	7	05	14	6-8	47	01	01	00	02	3.0	3	X	-	X	-	-	-
105	Galiuro	53	10	65	5,8-9	01	10	00	00	05	4.0	3	X	-	X	-	-	-
106	Pusch Ridge	56	60	105	---	93	00	00	01	01	2.0	3	X	X	-	-	-	X
107	Chiricahua	18	04	52	6-9	70	02	00	03	03	2.0	3	X	-	X	-	-	-
108	Wheeler Peak	6	20	14	6-8	75	10	01	UK	02	2.5	3	X	-	-	X	-	-
109	San Pedro Parks	41	24	38	7-9	31	08	00	00	05	3.5	3	-	-	X	X	-	-
110	Chama River Canyon[d]	48	01	01	5,9	10	05	00	00	00	2.0	4	X	-	-	-	-	-
111	Pecos	25	15	55	6-8	10	12	05	01	10	5.0	3	-	-	-	X	-	-
112	Pecos	144	130	250	6-8	25	08	01	01	07	2.0	3	-	X	-	X	-	-
113	Manzano Mountains	37	09	20	6-8	70	05	00	00	15	2.0	1	X	-	-	-	-	-
114	Sandia Mountains	31	35	55	---	90	01	01	01	06	2.0	1	X	X	-	-	-	-
115	Gila	430	90	410	5,7	04	09	04	04	04	3.5	1	X	X	-	X	-	-
116	White Mountain	31	29	46	6-8	20	30	01	00	21	3.0	1	X	-	-	-	-	-
117	Boundary Waters Canoe Area	1076	970	1600	6-8	60	00	05	01	01	4.0	1	X	-	-	X	-	-
118	Rainbow Lake	7	03	09	5-8	90	00	00	10	10	2.0	3	X	X	X	X	-	-
119	Whisker Lake	7	02	04	5,11	95	00	00	00	55	2.0	1	X	-	-	-	-	-
120	Blackjack Springs	11	01	00	10-11	99	00	00	00	50	1.0	4	X	-	-	-	-	-
121	Hercules Glades	12	02	42	10-11	50	02	00	10	34	2.0	1	-	X	X	-	-	-
122	Upper Buffalo	10	01	00	4,10	40	00	00	00	25	3.0	4	X	-	-	-	-	-
123	Caney Creek	14	04	09	5,10	10	00	00	00	01	3.0	4	-	X	X	-	-	-
124	Bristol Cliffs	4	02	00	11	90	00	00	00	75	2.0	3	-	-	-	X	-	-
125	Lye Brook	15	08	13	7-8	20	00	00	05	10	1.8	3	-	-	-	X	-	-
126	Great Gulf	6	40	25	7-8	60	00	00	05	01	2.8	3	X	X	-	X	-	-
127	Presidential-Dry River	20	23	36	7-9	23	00	00	05	01	2.3	3	X	X	-	X	-	-
128	Dolly Sods	10	35	26	7,10	28	00	00	05	10	2.8	3	X	-	-	X	-	-
129	Otter Creek	20	18	41	7-8	23	01	03	01	30	1.6	3	-	-	-	X	-	-
130	Beaver Creek	5	02	02	6-8	95	01	00	01	00	3.0	4	X	-	-	-	X	-
131	James River Face	9	05	25	7-8	80	01	00	00	40	2.0	4	X	X	-	-	-	-
132	Gee Creek	2	03	02	5-8	95	00	00	05	20	1.0	4	X	-	-	-	-	-
133	Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock	4	01	23	8-10	43	05	01	01	50	3.0	3	X	X	-	-	-	-
134	Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock	10	14	60	6-8	80	01	00	01	01	3.0	4	X	-	-	-	-	-
135	Cohutta	2	04	04	4-5	70	05	00	05	02	2.0	4	X	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table 29, p.23

Table 29.—(con.)

	Acres in 1000's	Use (RVD's) in 1,000's[a]	Trail Miles	Heavy Use Season (months with ≥15% of total use)	Percent of Visitors					Mean length of stay (days)[b]	Experience of visitors[c]	Use-estimation techniques					
					Day-users	With packstock	With outfitters	With outdoor education programs	Hunters			Observations	Field tallies	Self-registration	Agency registration	Road counters	Trail counters
136 Cohutta	32	17	66	6-8	30	02	00	02	20	3.0	3	X	X	-	-	-	-
137 Linville Gorge	8	45	28	---	66	00	00	01	10	3.0	3	X	-	-	X	-	-
138 Shining Rock	13	210	32	6-9	56	01	UK	00	26	2.0	3	-	-	-	X	-	-
139 Ellicott Rock[d]	0.3	10	06	6-10	45	00	00	00	20	2.5	1	X	X	-	-	-	-
140 Ellicott Rock	3	10	02	6-8	98	00	00	01	01	1.5	4	X	X	X	-	-	X
141 Sipsey	13	10	00	3,10	60	00	00	00	UK	2.0	1	X	X	-	-	-	-
142 Bradwell Bay	23	01	02	4,5,10-12	95	00	00	00	50	1.5	4	X	-	-	-	-	-
F.S. PRIMITIVE AREAS																	
143 Salmon Trinity Alps	35	128	61	6-9	10	08	00	00	02	6.0	3	X	-	-	X	-	-
144 Salmon Trinity Alps	253	50	300	6-8	03	05	02	01	10	4.0	3	X	-	X	-	-	-
145 High Sierra[d]	2	01	00	6-8	UK	00	00	00	10	UK	2	-	-	X	-	-	-
146 Salmon River Breaks	94	25	140	9-10	25	60	50	01	60	4.0	3	X	X	X	X	-	-
147 Salmon River Breaks	122	16	287	9-11	04	80	30	00	85	7.0	3	X	X	-	-	X	-
148 Idaho[d]	690	55	850	7-10	05	20	25	00	40	5.0	3	-	X	X	-	X	X
149 Idaho	242	88	344	6-8	05	06	75	01	07	5.0	3	-	X	-	X	-	X
150 Idaho	75	42	200	7-8	02	35	02	01	15	5.3	3	X	-	X	-	X	X
151 Spanish Peaks	63	16	128	7-10	67	12	01	01	30	2.0	3	X	-	X	-	-	-
152 Cloud Peak	137	73	105	6-8	78	20	01	05	01	4.0	3	-	X	X	-	-	-
153 Glacier	6	01	12	7-9,11	99	40	05	00	25	1.0	3	X	-	X	-	-	-
154 Popo Agie	71	47	110	7-8	01	11	31	25	01	5.0	3	-	X	X	X	-	-
155 High Unitas	74	64	100	7-8	20	30	00	01	00	2.5	3	-	X	X	-	-	-
156 High Uintas	163	218	328	7-8	30	12	05	02	01	2.5	3	-	X	-	-	-	-
157 Uncompahgre	69	53	65	6-8	90	01	05	01	02	3.5	3	X	-	X	-	-	X
158 Wilson Mountains	21	06	13	7-9	70	02	15	10	07	2.0	3	X	X	-	-	-	-
159 Wilson Mountains	10	06	05	7-8	38	05	05	01	15	2.0	3	X	X	X	X	-	-
160 Blue Range	175	04	150	6-10	50	30	05	00	70	3.0	3	X	-	-	-	-	-
161 Blue Range	37	01*	17	4-6	50	05	00	00	10	2.0	4	X	-	-	-	-	-
162 Gila	133	12	50	5,7	04	09	04	04	04	3.5	1	X	X	-	X	-	-
163 Aldo Leopold-Black Range	170	15	250	6-8	75	35	00	05	25	3.0	2	X	-	X	-	-	-
NPS WILDERNESS																	
164 Haleakala	19	27	30	---	44	04	01	00	-	3.0	3	X	-	X	X	-	-
165 Hawaii Volcanoes	123	12*	65	8	01	01	00	25	-	2.5	3	X	-	-	X	-	-
166 Lava Beds	28	01	18	3-4	95	00	00	00	-	2.0	3	X	-	X	-	-	-
167 Lassen Volcanic	79	38	140	6-8	65	02	00	00	-	1.5	3	-	X	-	X	-	-
168 Point Reyes	25	300	50	---	90	05	00	00	-	2.0	1	X	X	-	X	X	X
169 Pinnacles	13	168	16	4	100	00	00	00	-	---	1	X	-	-	-	-	-
170 Joshua Tree	430	12	16	4	95	00	00	00	-	2.0	2	X	-	X	-	-	-
171 Craters of the Moon	43	01*	15	5-6,9-10	80	01	00	00	-	2.0	4	X	-	-	-	-	-
172 Black Canyon of the Gunnison	11	02	00	5-8	70	00	00	00	-	2.0	3	X	X	-	-	-	-
173 Great Sand Dunes	33	76*	00	6-8	95	00	00	01	-	2.0	3	X	-	-	X	-	-
174 Mesa Verde	8	00	00	---	00	00	00	00	-	---	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
175 Petrified Forest	50	01	00	7-8	70	00	00	00	-	1.5	1	X	-	-	X	-	-
176 Organ Pipe Cactus	313	04	04	1-3	70	00	00	01	-	2.5	4	-	-	X	-	-	-
177 Saguaro	71	9*	70	2-3	80	01	01	01	-	2.0	1	-	-	X	-	-	-
178 Chiricahua	9	04	17	---	100	01	00	00	-	---	-	-	-	X	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table 29, p.23

Table 29.—(con.)

	Acres in 1000's	Use (RVD's) in 1,000's[a]	Trail Miles	Heavy Use Season (months with ≥15% of total use)	Percent of Visitors					Mean length of stay (days)[b]	Experience of visitors[c]	Use-estimation techniques					
					Day-users	With packstock	With outfitters	With outdoor education programs	Hunters			Observations	Field tallies	Self-registration	Agency registration	Road counters	Trail counters
179 Bandelier	23	00	54	5	52	00	08	02	-	1.8	3	-	-	-	X	-	-
180 Carlsbad Caverns	33	02	28	6-7	85	03	00	05	-	2.1	3	X	-	-	X	-	-
181 Guadalupe Mountains	47	14	45	---	60	01	00	01	-	2.6	3	X	-	X	X	-	-
182 Theodore Roosevelt	30	03	47	6-8	65	45	45	00	-	2.2	3	X	-	-	X	-	-
183 Badlands	64	03	13	6-8	80	01	00	00	-	2.0	3	X	-	-	-	-	-
184 Isle Royale	132	70	166	6-8	13	00	00	01	-	4.2	3	X	X	-	X	-	-
185 Buffalo National River	11	UK	00	3-5	70	02	00	05	-	2.0	4	X	-	-	-	X	-
186 Shenandoah	80	224*	324	7-8	70	01	00	01	-	2.0	1	X	X	X	X	-	X
187 Everglades	1297	58*	175	---	98	00	10	01	-	3.1	1	-	X	-	X	-	-
188 Gulf Islands	2	38	00	5-7	20	00	00	00	-	3.0	3	X	X	-	-	-	-
NPS PROPOSED WILDERNESS																	
189 Mount McKinley	1848	60*	20	6-8	75	10	10	10	-	3.0	3	-	X	-	X	-	-
190 Katmai	2603	02	07	7-8	03	00	01	00	-	4.0	2	X	-	-	X	-	-
191 Glacier Bay	2225	04*	10	6-9	10	00	10	01	-	5.0	2	-	X	-	-	-	-
192 North Cascades Complex	537	05	371	7-8	20	01	01	01	-	2.6	3	X	-	-	X	-	-
193 Olympic	861	214*	600	7-8	60	01	01	01	-	2.5	3	X	-	X	X	-	-
194 Mount Rainier	208	141	360	7-8	93	01	01	01	-	2.0	4	-	-	X	X	-	-
195 Crater Lake	127	14	100	7-8	90	01	00	00	-	1.8	3	-	-	X	X	-	-
196 Yosemite	647	344*	631	6-8	30	01	02	01	-	3.0	1	X	X	-	X	-	-
197 Sequoia-Kings Canyon	803	333*	710	7-8	15	02	02	03	-	4.2	3	X	X	-	X	-	-
198 Death Valley	1908	01	07	3-4	UK	01	01	02	-	3.0	3	-	X	-	-	-	-
199 Glacier	928	62*	675	7-8	80	01	01	01	-	2.3	3	X	X	-	X	X	-
200 Yellowstone	2033	143*	1000+	6-8	84	01	01	UK	-	2.2	1	-	-	-	X	-	-
201 Grand Teton[e]	123	75*	134	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X
202 Dinosaur	206	71*	10	6-8	10	01	50	10	-	3.0	3	X	-	-	-	-	-
203 Rocky Mountain	240	221*	300	7-9	92	09	08	UK	-	1.7	1	X	X	-	X	-	-
204 Colorado	14	UK	05	4,10	98	05	00	00	-	1.0	1	X	-	-	-	-	-
205 Zion	121	25*	65	5-6	UK	01	00	01	-	2.5	3	-	X	X	X	-	-
206 Cedar Breaks	5	01	00	7-9	65	00	00	00	-	1.6	3	-	X	-	-	-	-
207 Bryce Canyon	21	01	40	5-8	20	00	00	00	-	2.0	3	-	-	-	X	-	-
208 Capitol Reef	180	01	15	3,5,6	75	00	00	00	-	2.0	3	X	X	-	X	X	-
209 Canyonlands	260	30*	198	6-8	10	01	01	02	-	1.5	2	X	-	-	X	-	-
210 Arches	62	05*	06	2-5	75	00	00	10	-	2.0	3	X	-	-	X	-	-
211 Cumberland Gap	12	05*	30	5	80	05	00	02	-	2.0	3	X	X	X	X	X	-
212 Great Smoky Mountains	391	240*	858	-	UK	05	01	01	-	2.3	3	X	X	-	X	-	-
F&WS WILDERNESS																	
213 San Juan Islands	0.4	21	00	7-8	90	00	UK	UK	02	2.0	3	X	-	-	-	-	-
214 Red Rocks Lakes	32	01*	00	7-10	100	00	00	00	01	0.0	4	X	X	X	-	X	-
215 Crab Orchard	4	02	00	5,9,10	100	02	00	10	20	0.0	3	X	-	-	-	-	-
216 Mingo	8	01*	00	4-6	100	00	00	10	00	0.0	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
217 Wichita Mountains	9	08	03	3	100	-	00	00	02	0.0	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
218 Lacassine	3	01	00	11-12	100	00	00	00	100	0.0	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
219 Breton	5	01*	00	7-9	100	00	00	00	00	0.0	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
220 Monomy	2	06*	00	6-9	99	00	00	01	00	2.0	-	X	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table 29, p. 23

Table 29.—(con.)

	Acres in 1000's	Use (RVD's) in 1,000's[a]	Trail Miles	Heavy Use Season (months with ≥15% of total use)	Percent of Visitors					Mean length of stay (days)[b]	Experience of visitors[c]	Use-estimation techniques					
					Day-users	With packstock	With outfitters	With outdoor education programs	Hunters			Observations	Field tallies	Self-registration	Agency registration	Road counters	Trail counters
221 Great Swamp	4	09	05	-	10	00	00	02	01	0.0	4	X	X	-	-	X	-
222 Cape Romain	28	01*	03	-	98	00	00	00	01	2.0	4	X	-	-	-	-	-
223 Blackbeard Island	3	03*	05	7,10,12	100	-	-	00	30	0.0	3	X	-	-	-	-	-
224 Wolf Island	5	01	00	9	100	00	00	00	00	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
225 Okefenokee	344	39*	120	-	95	00	01	01	00	2.0	3	-	X	X	X	X	X
226 Cedar Keys	0.4	01	00	4-5	100	00	00	00	00	0.0	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
227 Chassahowitzka	23	34	00	-	95	-	10	-	01	0.0	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
228 Passage Key	0.1	05	00	6-9	100	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
229 J.N. "Ding" Darling	3	16	00	-	100	00	00	00	00	0.0	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
F&WS PROPOSED WILDERNESS																	
230 Aleutian Islands	1395	33*	00	7-8	75	00	05	UK	75	4.0	4	X	X	-	-	-	-
231 Nunivak	1109	20	00	6-8	60	00	01	00	30	7.0	2	-	X	-	-	-	-
232 Kenai	829	13*	20	5-9	35	05	03	19	10	5.0	3	X	-	-	-	-	-
233 Kenai Lakes	2	13	160	5-7	30	00	01	03	07	5.0	3	X	X	X	-	-	-
234 Hart Mountain	16	01*	00	7-10	80	01	00	05	50	2.0	3	X	X	X	X	-	-
235 Havasu	3	06*	00	6-8	100	01	-	-	00	0.0	4	X	X	-	-	-	-
236 Charles M. Russell	155	01*	00	9-11	80	10	05	00	80	2.0	4	X	X	-	-	-	-
237 Desert	1443	07*	00	-	98	01	00	UK	01	3.0	2	-	X	X	X	X	-
238 Kofa	571	09*	00	3	35	15	01	00	25	2.0	2	X	-	-	-	X	-
239 Cabeza Prieta	834	03	124	3-4	35	01	00	00	00	3.0	2	X	-	-	X	-	-
240 Missiquoi	2	03*	-	10-11	100	-	-	-	95	0.0	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
241 Parker River	3	20*	01	9-10	100	-	-	01	08	0.0	-	X	X	-	X	-	-
BLM PRIMITIVE AREAS																	
242 Chemise Mountain	4	01	04	6-8	50	00	00	UK	10	2.0	3	-	-	X	-	-	-
243 Humbug Spires	7	UK	00	5,9	95	05	00	00	20	2.5	2	X	-	-	-	-	-
244 Beartrap Canyon	3	03	00	6	90	02	01	00	05	2.0	3	X	-	-	-	-	-
245 Centennial Mountains	24	UK	00	8,9	35	55	80	00	20	4.0	1	X	-	-	-	-	-
246 Scab Creek	7	10	04	7,9,10	50	15	05	10	40	4.0	1	-	X	-	-	X	X
247 Powderhorn	40	05	70	7-10	40	20	05	05	40	3.0	3	X	X	X	-	-	-
248 Paria Canyon	28	11	35	4-6	01	01	02	00	00	4.0	3	X	-	X	X	-	-
249 Dark Canyon	57	05	300	4-6	01	01	01	08	01	5.0	2	X	-	-	X	-	-
250 Grand Gulch	24	10	100+	3-6	05	95	10	05	01	5.0	2	-	-	-	X	-	-
251 Paiute	35	01	12	4,5	60	00	00	00	60	2.0	4	X	-	-	-	-	-
252 Aravaipa Canyon	5	10	00	-	47	01	01	01	UK	1.3	3	-	X	X	X	-	X

[a] Annual use in 12-hour Recreation Visitor Days. (*)-denotes conversion from Visits or Overnight Stays.
[b] For overnight visitors (campers).
[c] (1)-beginners more common; (2)-experienced users more common; (3)-average experience; (4)-experience unknown.
[d] Additional acreage managed by adjacent forest that did not return a questionnaire.
[e] No questionnaire returned. Selected data collected by telephone.

Table 30.—Management problems

	Recreation-caused resource problems[a]												Other recreation-caused impacts[a]								Boundary related problems
	Human-caused vegetation impact			Human-caused soil impact			Packstock-caused vegetation impact			Packstock-caused soil impact			On wildlife	Water pollution	Litter	Human Waste	Crowding	Conflicts between users	Trailhead vandalism	Theft within area	
	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies									
F.S. WILDERNESS																					
1 Pasayten	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	MP	MP	FP	MP	MP	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-
2 Glacier Peak	-	MP	FP	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-
3 Glacier Peak	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	MP	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	-
4 Alpine Lakes	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	FP	FP	MP	FP	FP	-	X
5 Alpine Lakes	FP	FP	MP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	-	-
6 Goat Rocks	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	FP	-	FP	-	-	-	X
7 Goat Rocks	MP	MP	FP	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	FP	FP	UK	FP	MP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	X
8 Mount Adams	FP	MP	FP	MP	MP	FP	-	FP	-	FP	MP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-
9 Wenaha-Tucannon	-	FP	-	-	-	-	FP	MP	-	FP	MP	-	-	FP	MP	-	MP	-	-	-	X
10 Eagle Cap	-	MP	MP	MP	MP	FP	-	MP	FP	MP	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-
11 Hells Canyon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-
12 Hells Canyon	FP	MP	MP	FP	MP	MP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	MP	MP	-	-	-	X
13 Strawberry Mountain	FP	MP	MP	MP	MP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	FP	-	-	-	X
14 Mount Hood	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	MP	-	-	FP	FP	-	FP	-	-
15 Mount Jefferson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	-	-	-	-
16 Mount Jefferson	-	FP	FP	MP	MP	MP	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	MP	FP	-	-	X
17 Mount Jefferson	-	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	-	-	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	X
18 Mount Washington	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	X
19 Mount Washington	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-
20 Three Sisters	FP	MP	MP	FP	MP	MP	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	FP	MP	-	-	-	X
21 Three Sisters	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	X
22 Diamond Peak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	X
23 Diamond Peak	-	FP	FP	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Mountain Lake	-	-	FP	FP	-	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 Gearhart Mountain	-	-	FP	FP	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
26 Wild Rogue	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-
27 Kalmiopsis	-	FP	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Marble Mountain	FP	MP	FP	MP	MP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	X
29 South Warner	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 Thousand Lakes	-	FP	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-
31 Caribou	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	-	FP	FP	MP	FP	MP	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	X
33 Desolation	MP	MP	MP	MP	FP	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	-	-
34 Mokelumne	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	FP	-	-
35 Mokelumne	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-
36 Emigrant	FP	MP	FP	FP	MP	FP	FP	MP	-	MP	MP	-	MP	-	MP	FP	MP	FP	-	-	X
37 Hoover	-	MP	FP	FP	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	-	MP	FP	-	-	-
38 Hoover	-	MP	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	-	FP	-	X
39 Minarets	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	MP	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-
40 Minarets	-	MP	MP	-	FP	FP	-	MP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	MP	FP	FP	-	X
41 Kaiser	-	MP	MP	FP	FP	FP	-	MP	MP	FP	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	FP	-	-	-	-
42 John Muir	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	FP	MP	MP	FP	MP	MP	FP	-	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-
43 John Muir	FP	MP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	MP	-	X
44 Golden Trout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 Golden Trout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	X

See footnotes at end of table 30, p. 29

Table 30.—(con.)

	Recreation-caused resource problems[a]												Other recreation-caused impacts[a]								Boundary related problems
	Human-caused vegetation impact			Human-caused soil impact			Packstock-caused vegetation impact			Packstock-caused soil impact											
	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies	On wildlife	Water pollution	Litter	Human Waste	Crowding	Conflicts between users	Trailhead vandalism	Theft within area	
46 Domeland	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47 Ventana	FP	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	X
48 Santa Lucia	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	-	-	-	-
49 San Rafael	FP	MP	-	-	MP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	-	-
50 San Gabriel	FP	FP	FP	MP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	MP	FP	MP	FP	MP	MP	-
51 Cucamonga	MP	MP	MP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MP	-	-	-	MP	MP	-
52 San Gorgonio	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-
53 San Jacinto	-	-	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	MP	MP	-	-	-	-
54 Aqua Tibia	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
55 Jarbidge	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
56 Selway-Bitterroot	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	MP	MP	FP	MP	MP	FP	-	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-
57 Selway-Bitterroot	-	MP	FP	MP	MP	FP	-	MP	FP	MP	MP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	X
58 Selway-Bitterroot	MP	MP	MP	FP	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	FP	-	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	X
59 Selway-Bitterroot	-	FP	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 Sawtooth	-	-	-	FP	MP	FP	-	FP	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	X
61 Gospel Hump	-	FP	FP	-	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	X
62 Cabinet Mountains	-	FP	FP	FP	MP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	X
63 Mission Mountains	FP	MP	FP	FP	MP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	-	-	-	X
64 Great Bear	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	MP	MP	FP	FP	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	X
65 Bob Marshall	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	FP	FP	FP	MP	FP	FP	-	-	MP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-
66 Bob Marshall	-	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-
67 Scapegoat	-	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	X
68 Scapegoat	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-
69 Scapegoat	-	-	-	FP	-	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 Gates of the Mountain	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-
71 Welcome Creek	FP	MP	FP	FP	MP	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
72 Anaconda-Pintler	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73 Anaconda-Pintler	-	MP	MP	FP	FP	-	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	-	FP	-	-
74 Anaconda-Pintler	FP	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	X
75 Absaroka-Beartooth	FP	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	FP	FP	MP	MP	FP	FP	-	-	X
76 Absaroka-Beartooth	-	MP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	MP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	FP	MP	MP	-	FP	-	X
77 North Absaroka	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	X
78 Washakie	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	-	FP	-	-	-	-
79 Fitzpatrick	FP	FP	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	MP	MP	FP	-	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-
80 Teton	-	-	-	-	-	-	MP	FP	FP	MP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-
81 Bridger	MP	MP	MP	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	MP	FP	FP	MP	-	MP	FP	MP	FP	-	FP	X
82 Savage Run	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
83 Lone Peak	-	FP	-	MP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	X
84 Lone Peak	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	-	FP	-	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	-	-
85 Mount Zirkel	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	-
86 Rawah	-	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	MP	FP	FP	-	-
87 Flat Tops	FP	-	MP	FP	-	FP	-	FP	MP	FP	FP	FP	MP	-	MP	FP	-	-	-	-	X
88 Flat Tops	FP	FP	FP	MP	MP	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	MP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	X
89 Indian Peaks	FP	MP	MP	FP	MP	MP	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	FP	MP	FP	FP	-	-
90 Eagles Nest	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	FP	MP	MP	FP	FP	FP	X

See footnotes at end of table 30, p. 29

Table 30.—(con.)

	Recreation-caused resource problems[a]												Other recreation-caused impacts[a]								
	Human-caused vegetation impact			Human-caused soil impact			Packstock-caused vegetation impact			Packstock-caused soil impact											
	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies	On wildlife	Water pollution	Litter	Human Waste	Crowding	Conflicts between users	Trailhead vandalism	Theft within area	Boundary related problems
91 Maroon Bells-Snowmass	-	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	-	FP	-	FP	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	MP	FP	-	-	X
92 Hunter Fryingpan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
93 West Elk	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-
94 La Garita	FP	MP	MP	-	FP	FP	FP	MP	-	MP	FP	-	-	FP	MP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-
95 Weminuche	-	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	MP	-	FP	FP	-	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	X
96 Weminuche	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	MP	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	MP	FP	-	-	-
97 Sycamore Canyon	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
98 Sycamore Canyon	-	FP	MP	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-
99 Sycamore Canyon	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	MP	-	-
100 Pine Mountain	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	-	FP	-	-	-
101 Mazatzal	MP	MP	-	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
102 Sierra Ancha	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	FP	MP	-	MP	MP	-	-	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	X
103 Superstition	MP	MP	-	MP	MP	-	MP	MP	-	MP	MP	-	-	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	-
104 Mount Baldy	-	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	MP	-	-	X
105 Galiuro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
106 Pusch Ridge	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MP	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	X
107 Chiricahua	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108 Wheeler Peak	FP	MP	MP	FP	MP	MP	FP	MP	FP	FP	MP	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	X
109 San Pedro Parks	-	FP	FP	MP	FP	FP	-	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-
110 Chama River Canyon	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
111 Pecos	FP	MP	MP	FP	MP	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	MP	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-
112 Pecos	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	FP	FP	FP	MP	FP	MP	MP	FP	MP	FP	MP	FP	MP	FP	-
113 Manzano Mountains	FP	MP	-	FP	MP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	X
114 Sandia Mountains	FP	FP	MP	MP	FP	MP	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	MP	FP	MP	FP	FP	MP	FP	-	-
115 Gila	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-
116 White Mountain	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	FP	FP	-	X
117 Boundary Waters Canoe Area	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	MP	-	X
118 Rainbow Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 Whisker Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	X
120 Blackjack Springs	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	-
121 Hercules Glades	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-
122 Upper Buffalo	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
123 Caney Creek	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
124 Bristol Cliffs	-	-	FP	FP	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
125 Lye Brook	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	MP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	-	-	-	X
126 Great Gulf	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	-
127 Presidential-Dry River	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	-
128 Dolly Sods	-	FP	-	MP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	X
129 Otter Creek	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	X
130 Beaver Creek	-	FP	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
131 James River Face	FP	FP	-	MP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	-	FP	-	-
132 Gee Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-
133 Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-
134 Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock	-	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	-	X
135 Cohutta	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	-

See footnotes at end of table 30, p.29

Table 30.—(con.)

	Recreation-caused resource problems[a]												Other recreation-caused impacts[a]								Boundary related problems
	Human-caused vegetation impact			Human-caused soil impact			Packstock-caused vegetation impact			Packstock-caused soil impact											
	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies	On wildlife	Water pollution	Litter	Human Waste	Crowding	Conflicts between users	Trailhead vandalism	Theft within area	
136 Cohutta	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	-	-
137 Linville Gorge	-	MP	MP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MP	MP	FP	FP	FP	-	-
138 Shining Rock	MP	FP	MP	MP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	-	FP	-	FP	-	-
139 Ellicott Rock	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140 Ellicott Rock	FP	MP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	-	-
141 Sipsey	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-
142 Bradwell Bay	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
F.S. PRIMITIVE AREAS																					
143 Salmon Trinity Alps	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-
144 Salmon Trinity Alps	-	FP	FP	FP	MP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	FP	MP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-
145 High Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
146 Salmon River Breaks	FP	FP	FP	MP	MP	MP	FP	FP	FP	MP	MP	MP	-	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-
147 Salmon River Breaks	FP	FP	MP	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	MP	FP	FP	FP	-	MP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	X
148 Idaho	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	FP	FP	FP	MP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-
149 Idaho	-	FP	-	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-
150 Idaho	-	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	MP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-
151 Spanish Peaks	FP	MP	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	X
152 Cloud Peak	FP	MP	MP	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	FP	MP	FP	FP	-	-	-
153 Glacier	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
154 Popo Agie	FP	MP	FP	MP	MP	FP	FP	MP	FP	MP	MP	-	-	-	MP	MP	MP	FP	-	-	-
155 High Unitas	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	FP	-	FP	MP	-	-	-	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	-	-
156 High Uintas	-	MP	MP	FP	MP	-	-	-	FP	MP	FP	FP	-	FP	MP	FP	MP	FP	-	-	X
157 Uncompahgre	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	X
158 Wilson Mountains	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-
159 Wilson Mountains	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
160 Blue Range	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
161 Blue Range	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
162 Gila	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
163 Aldo Leopold-Black Range	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	X
NPS WILDERNESS																					
164 Haleakala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
165 Hawaii Volcanoes	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	FP	-	FP	-	FP	-	X
166 Lava Beds	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	X
167 Lassen Volcanic	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	X
168 Point Reyes	MP	MP	FP	MP	MP	FP	MP	FP	FP	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	FP	-	-
169 Pinnacles	-	-	MP	-	-	MP	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
170 Joshua Tree	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	FP	-	X
171 Craters of the Moon	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
172 Black Canyon of the Gunnison	-	MP	MP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	MP	-	-	-	-
173 Great Sand Dunes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	X
174 Mesa Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
175 Petrified Forest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
176 Organ Pipe Cactus	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
177 Saguaro	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	-	FP	-	-
178 Chiricahua	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table 30, p. 29

Table 30.—(con.)

	Recreation-caused resource problems[a]												Other recreation-caused impacts[a]								Boundary related problems
	Human-caused vegetation impact			Human-caused soil impact			Packstock-caused vegetation impact			Packstock-caused soil impact											
	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies	On wildlife	Water pollution	Litter	Human Waste	Crowding	Conflicts between users	Trailhead vandalism	Theft within area	
179 Bandelier	MP	FP	FP	MP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	X
180 Carlsbad Caverns	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
181 Guadalupe Mountains	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
182 Theodore Roosevelt	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-
183 Badlands	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
184 Isle Royale	FP	MP	FP	FP	MP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-
185 Buffalo National River	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	-
186 Shenandoah	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	UK	MP	-	FP	-	-	-	-
187 Everglades	FP	MP	-	FP	MP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	MP	-	-	X
188 Gulf Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	MP	-	-	-	-	-	-
NPS PROPOSED WILDERNESS																					
189 Mount McKinley	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	MP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
190 Katmai	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
191 Glacier Bay	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MP	-	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-
192 North Cascades Complex	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
193 Olympic	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	-	X
194 Mount Rainier	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	FP	-	-
195 Crater Lake	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	FP	FP	-	FP	-	-	-
196 Yosemite	-	MP	FP	MP	MP	FP	-	FP	-	MP	FP	FP	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-
197 Sequoia-Kings Canyon	MP	MP	FP	MP	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-
198 Death Valley	FP	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	MP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-
199 Glacier	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	MP	-	-	FP	FP	-	FP	-	-
200 Yellowstone	-	MP	FP	FP	MP	FP	-	MP	-	FP	FP	-	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-
201 Grand Teton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
202 Dinosaur	-	MP	FP	-	MP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-
203 Rocky Mountain	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-
204 Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
205 Zion	-	FP	FP	FP	MP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	MP	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-
206 Cedar Breaks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
207 Bryce Canyon	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
208 Capitol Reef	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-
209 Canyonlands	-	-	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	-	-	-
210 Arches	FP	-	-	MP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
211 Cumberland Gap	FP	MP	-	FP	MP	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	MP	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-
212 Great Smoky Mountains	FP	MP	-	MP	MP	-	FP	FP	-	MP	FP	-	FP	-	MP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-
F&WS WILDERNESS																					
213 San Juan Islands	FP	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	X
214 Red Rocks Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-
215 Crab Orchard	FP	-	-	MP	-	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	MP	FP	-	-	MP	-	-
216 Mingo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
217 Wichita Mountains	FP	-	FP	FP	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-
218 Lacassine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-
219 Breton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
220 Monomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	-	FP	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table 30, p. 29

Table 30.—(con.)

	Recreation-caused resource problems[a]												Other recreation-caused impacts[a]								
	Human-caused vegetation impact			Human-caused soil impact			Packstock-caused vegetation impact			Packstock-caused soil impact											
	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies	Trails	Campsites	Waterbodies	On wildlife	Water pollution	Litter	Human Waste	Crowding	Conflicts between users	Trailhead vandalism	Theft within area	Boundary related problems
221 Great Swamp	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	-	X
222 Cape Romain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	X
223 Blackbeard Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
224 Wolf Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
225 Okefenokee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-
226 Cedar Keys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
227 Chassahowitzka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
228 Passage Key	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
229 J.N. "Ding" Darling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F&WS PROPOSED WILDERNESS																					
230 Aleutian Islands	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-
231 Nunivak	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
232 Kenai	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	X
233 Kenai Lakes	MP	FP	FP	MP	MP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	X
234 Hart Mountain	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-
235 Havasu	FP	-	MP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	-	MP	-	MP	-	-	-	-	-	-
236 Charles M. Russell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-
237 Desert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
238 Kofa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-
239 Cabeza Prieta	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
240 Missiquoi	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MP	-	-	-	MP	-	-	-	-
241 Parker River	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	MP	FP	MP	-	X
BLM PRIMITIVE AREAS																					
242 Chamise Mountain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
243 Humbug Spires	-	FP	FP	MP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
244 Beartrap Canyon	-	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-
245 Centennial Mountains	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	-	FP	-	-	-
246 Scab Creek	-	-	-	MP	-	-	-	-	-	MP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
247 Powderhorn	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-
248 Paria Canyon	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	FP	FP	-	-	-	-
249 Dark Canyon	-	-	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-
250 Grand Gulch	MP	MP	FP	-	-	-	FP	FP	-	FP	FP	FP	-	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-
251 Paiute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
252 Aravaipa Canyon	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FP	-	FP	FP	-	-	-	-	-

[a] (MP)-a problem in many places; (FP)-a problem in a few places; (-)-not a problem.

Table 31.—Carrying capacity, rationing, and permits

	Carrying Capacity						Rationing technique				Ration permits issued for:				Ration permits obtained by:				
F.S. WILDERNESS	Assessment progress[a]	Relation to use[b]	Overuse solution[c]	Could increase use by (%)[d]	Use rationing[e]	Day-use rationing[f]	First-come, first-serve	Reservations	Lottery	Percent "no-shows"	Campsites	Travel Zones	Trailheads	Entire area	Mail	Telephone	In person	Future need to ration	Mandatory permit required[g]
1 Pasayten	2	2	-	50	Y	-	100	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
2 Glacier Peak	2	2	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
3 Glacier Peak	3	3	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	C
4 Alpine Lakes	4	3	3	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
5 Alpine Lakes	3	2	2	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
6 Goat Rocks	3	3	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	C
7 Goat Rocks	4	3	2	UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	C
8 Mount Adams	4	3	2	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	C
9 Wenaha-Tucannon	4	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
10 Eagle Cap	4	3	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
11 Hells Canyon	4	1	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
12 Hells Canyon	4	3	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
13 Strawberry Mountain	4	3	2	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
14 Mount Hood	4	2	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
15 Mount Jefferson	4	2	0	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
16 Mount Jefferson	4	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
17 Mount Jefferson	3	3	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
18 Mount Washington	3	2	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
19 Mount Washington	3	1	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
20 Three Sisters	3	3	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
21 Three Sisters	3	3	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
22 Diamond Peak	3	1	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
23 Diamond Peak	4	1	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
24 Mountain Lake	4	2	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
25 Gearhart Mountain	4	1	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
26 Wild Rogue	2	2	-	25	0	0	05	10	20	25	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
27 Kalmiopsis	4	2	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 Marble Mountain	3	3	2	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
29 South Warner	3	1	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
30 Thousand Lakes	4	1	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
31 Caribou	3	1	-	UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
32 Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	2	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
33 Desolation	1	3	4	-	Y	-	50	50	-	UK	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
34 Mokelumne	1	3	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
35 Mokelumne	1	2	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
36 Emigrant	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
37 Hoover	3	3	2	10	P	-	40	60	-	UK	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	D
38 Hoover	4	3	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
39 Minarets	3	2	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
40 Minarets	1	4	4	-	Y	-	35	65	-	UK	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	-
41 Kaiser	4	2	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
42 John Muir	4	3	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
43 John Muir	2	4	3	10	Y	-	-	90	-	40	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	-
44 Golden Trout	4	1	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
45 Golden Trout	4	2	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D

See footnotes at end of table 31, p.35

Table 31.—(con.)

	Carrying Capacity			Could increase use by (%)[d]	Use rationing[e]	Day-use rationing[f]	Rationing technique			Percent "no-shows"	Ration permits issued for:				Ration permits obtained by:			Future need to ration	Mandatory permit required[g]
	Assessment progress[a]	Relation to use[b]	Overuse solution[c]				First-come, first-serve	Reservations	Lottery		Campsites	Travel Zones	Trailheads	Entire area	Mail	Telephone	In person		
46 Domeland	4	1	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
47 Ventana	3	3	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
48 Santa Lucia	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
49 San Rafael	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
50 San Gabriel	3	3	2	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
51 Cucamonga	1	3	4	-	Y	Y	75	25	-	01	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
52 San Gorgonio	1	2	-	20	Y	Y	15	85	-	25	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-
53 San Jacinto	1	2	-	-	Y	-	15	85	-	30	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	-
54 Aqua Tibia	3	1	-	UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
55 Jarbidge	4	1	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56 Selway-Bitterroot	3	2	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57 Selway-Bitterroot	2	2	-	50	0	0	-	-	100	10	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-
58 Selway-Bitterroot	3	3	2	30	0	0	-	-	98	10	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	0
59 Selway-Bitterroot	3	1	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
60 Sawtooth	3	2	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	0
61 Gospel Hump	4	2	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
62 Cabinet Mountains	4	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
63 Mission Mountains	3	3	2	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
64 Great Bear	2	1	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 Bob Marshall	4	3	2	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
66 Bob Marshall	3	3	2	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
67 Scapegoat	4	1	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68 Scapegoat	4	3	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69 Scapegoat	3	2	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 Gates of the Mountain	4	1	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71 Welcome Creek	4	2	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72 Anaconda-Pintler	3	3	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73 Anaconda-Pintler	1	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74 Anaconda-Pintler	4	2	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 Absaroka-Beartooth	3	3	2	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
76 Absaroka-Beartooth	3	3	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
77 North Absaroka	3	2	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
78 Washakie	4	2	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	0
79 Fitzpatrick	3	2	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	0
80 Teton	3	2	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	C
81 Bridger	4	3	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
82 Savage Run	4	1	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
83 Lone Peak	3	2	-	15	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
84 Lone Peak	3	2	-	15	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
85 Mount Zirkel	3	2	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
86 Rawah	3	3	2	15	P	-	75	25	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	C
87 Flat Tops	4	3	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
88 Flat Tops	3	3	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
89 Indian Peaks	4	3	2	—	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	-
90 Eagles Nest	4	3	2	UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-

See footnotes at end of table 31, p. 35

Table 31.—(con.)

	Carrying Capacity						Rationing technique				Ration permits issued for:				Ration permits obtained by:				
	Assessment progress[a]	Relation to use[b]	Overuse solution[c]	Could increase use by (%)[d]	Use rationing[e]	Day-use rationing[f]	First-come, first-serve	Reservations	Lottery	Percent "no-shows"	Campsites	Travel Zones	Trailheads	Entire area	Mail	Telephone	In person	Future need to ration	Mandatory permit required[g]
91 Maroon Bells-Snowmass	4	3	1	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
92 Hunter Fryingpan	4	1	-	UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
93 West Elk	3	2	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
94 La Garita	3	2	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
95 Weminuche	3	2	-	100	P	-	-	100	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
96 Weminuche	4	2	-	10	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-
97 Sycamore Canyon	3	1	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
98 Sycamore Canyon	3	3	1	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
99 Sycamore Canyon	4	2	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 Pine Mountain	3	3	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
101 Mazatzal	4	2	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
102 Sierra Ancha	4	1	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
103 Superstition	3	4	4	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
104 Mount Baldy	1	4	3	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
105 Galiuro	3	1	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
106 Pusch Ridge	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
107 Chiricahua	4	2	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108 Wheeler Peak	3	3	2	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
109 San Pedro Parks	3	2	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
110 Chama River Canyon	4	1	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111 Pecos	2	3	2	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
112 Pecos	2	3	3	UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
113 Manzano Mountains	4	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
114 Sandia Mountains	4	3	2	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
115 Gila	4	2	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
116 White Mountain	4	1	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
117 Boundary Waters Canoe Area	1	3	2	30	Y	0	-	100	-	20	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	-
118 Rainbow Lake	3	1	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
119 Whisker Lake	4	1	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120 Blackjack Springs	4	1	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
121 Hercules Glades	4	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
122 Upper Buffalo	3	1	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123 Caney Creek	4	1	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
124 Bristol Cliffs	4	1	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
125 Lye Brook	3	2	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
126 Great Gulf	1	3	2	100	Y	-	-	100	-	10	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
127 Presidential-Dry River	3	3	2	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
128 Dolly Sods	4	3	2	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
129 Otter Creek	3	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
130 Beaver Creek	4	1	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131 James River Face	4	2	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
132 Gee Creek	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
133 Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock	4	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
134 Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock	4	3	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
135 Cohutta	4	1	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table 31, p. 35

Table 31.—(con.)

	Carrying Capacity						Rationing technique				Ration permits issued for:				Ration permits obtained by:				
	Assessment progress[a]	Relation to use[b]	Overuse solution[c]	Could increase use by (%)[d]	Use rationing[e]	Day-use rationing[f]	First-come, first-serve	Reservations	Lottery	Percent "no-shows"	Campsites	Travel Zones	Trailheads	Entire area	Mail	Telephone	In person	Future need to ration	Mandatory permit required[g]
136 Cohutta	3	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
137 Linville Gorge	1	4	4	33	Y	Y	-	100	-	00	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
138 Shining Rock	3	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
139 Ellicott Rock	3	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140 Ellicott Rock	4	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
141 Sipsey	4	3	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
142 Bradwell Bay	3	1	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.S. PRIMITIVE AREAS																			
143 Salmon Trinity Alps	3	3	3	UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
144 Salmon Trinity Alps	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
145 High Sierra	4	1	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
146 Salmon River Breaks	3	2	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
147 Salmon River Breaks	3	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
148 Idaho	4	2	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
149 Idaho	3	3	2	25	0	-	-	-	100	30	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
150 Idaho	4	1	-	UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
151 Spanish Peaks	4	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
152 Cloud Peak	3	3	2	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
153 Glacier	3	1	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
154 Popo Agie	4	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	0
155 High Unitas	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
156 High Uintas	1	3	2	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
157 Uncompahgre	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
158 Wilson Mountains	4	1	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
159 Wilson Mountains	3	2	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
160 Blue Range	4	1	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Blue Range	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
162 Gila	4	2	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
163 Aldo Leopold-Black Range	4	1	-	UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
NPS WILDERNESS																			
164 Haleakala	4	2	-	-	Y	-	58	-	42	05	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-
165 Hawaii Volcanoes	3	2	1	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	C
166 Lava Beds	3	1	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
167 Lassen Volcanic	3	2	-	50	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	C
168 Point Reyes	4	1	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	C
169 Pinnacles	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
170 Joshua Tree	4	1	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
171 Craters of the Moon	4	1	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
172 Black Canyon of the Gunnison	3	3	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
173 Great Sand Dunes	3	1	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
174 Mesa Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
175 Petrified Forest	1	1	-	100	Y	Y	100	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
176 Organ Pipe Cactus	3	2	-	100	Y	-	100	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
177 Saguaro	1	2	-	-	Y	-	100	-	-	15	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
178 Chiricahua	1	1	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-

See footnotes at end of table 31, p. 35

Table 31.—(con.)

	Carrying Capacity						Rationing technique				Ration permits issued for:				Ration permits obtained by:				
	Assessment progress[a]	Relation to use[b]	Overuse solution[c]	Could increase use by (%)[d]	Use rationing[e]	Day-use rationing[f]	First-come, first-serve	Reservations	Lottery	Percent "no-shows"	Campsites	Travel Zones	Trailheads	Entire area	Mail	Telephone	In person	Future need to ration	Mandatory permit required[g]
179 Bandelier	2	2	-	UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
180 Carlsbad Caverns	4	2	-	UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
181 Guadalupe Mountains	4	2	-	UK	Y	-	100	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
182 Theodore Roosevelt	3	1	-	UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
183 Badlands	4	1	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
184 Isle Royale	3	2	-	20	Y	-	25	75	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-
185 Buffalo National River	4	2	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
186 Shenandoah	3	3	1	15	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	C
187 Everglades	3	2	-	20	P	-	25	75	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-
188 Gulf Islands	4	2	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
NPS PROPOSED WILDERNESS																			
189 Mount McKinley	2	2	-	20	Y	-	100	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	0
190 Katmai	4	2	-	UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
191 Glacier Bay	4	2	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
192 North Cascades Complex	1	3	2	25	Y	-	100	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
193 Olympic	3	2	-	05	Y	-	75	25	-	05	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	-
194 Mount Rainier	1	3	2	50	Y	-	20	80	-	44	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
195 Crater Lake	3	2	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
196 Yosemite	1	3	2	62	Y	-	50	50	-	20	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	-
197 Sequoia-Kings Canyon	3	3	2	20	Y	-	50	50	-	30	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	-
198 Death Valley	4	2	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
199 Glacier	1	2	-	-	Y	-	100	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
200 Yellowstone	3	3	2	100	Y	-	100	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
201 Grand Teton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
202 Dinosaur	2	3	4	-	0	0	10	-	90	60	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
203 Rocky Mountain	1	2	-	-	Y	-	78	22	-	10	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
204 Colorado	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
205 Zion	3	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	C
206 Cedar Breaks	4	1	-	UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
207 Bryce Canyon	3	2	-	100	Y	-	100	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
208 Capitol Reef	4	1	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
209 Canyonlands	3	1	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
210 Arches	4	1	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
211 Cumberland Gap	1	2	-	UK	Y	-	15	84	-	15	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
212 Great Smoky Mountains	1	2	-	20	Y	-	28	72	-	02	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
F&WS WILDERNESS																			
213 San Juan Islands	4	2	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
214 Red Rocks Lakes	3	1	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
215 Crab Orchard	4	1	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
216 Mingo	4	1	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
217 Wichita Mountains	3	2	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
218 Lacassine	4	1	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
219 Breton	4	1	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
220 Monomy	3	2	-	UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	C

See footnotes at end of table 31, p.35

Table 31.—(con.)

	Carrying Capacity						Rationing technique				Ration permits issued for:				Ration permits obtained by:				
	Assessment progress[a]	Relation to use[b]	Overuse solution[c]	Could increase use by (%)[d]	Use rationing[e]	Day-use rationing[f]	First-come, first-serve	Reservations	Lottery	Percent "no-shows"	Campsites	Travel Zones	Trailheads	Entire area	Mail	Telephone	In person	Future need to ration	Mandatory permit required[g]
221 Great Swamp	2	3	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
222 Cape Romain	3	2	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
223 Blackbeard Island	4	1	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
224 Wolf Island	3	1	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
225 Okefenokee	3	1	-	80	P	-	-	100	-	20	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	C
226 Cedar Keys	3	1	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
227 Chassahowitzka	1	1	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
228 Passage Key	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
229 J.N. "Ding" Darling	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F&WS PROPOSED WILDERNESS																			
230 Aleutian Islands	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
231 Nunivak	4	1	-	UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
232 Kenai	4	2	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
233 Kenai Lakes	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
234 Hart Mountain	3	1	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	C
235 Havasu	4	3	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
236 Charles M. Russell	4	1	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
237 Desert	1	2	-	100	Y	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-
238 Kofa	4	1	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
239 Cabeza Prieta	4	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
240 Missiquoi	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	0
241 Parker River	4	4	4	-	Y	Y	95	05	-	01	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
BLM PRIMITIVE AREAS																			
242 Chemise Mountains	4	1	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
243 Humbug Spires	4	1	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
244 Beartrap Canyon	4	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
245 Centennial Mountains	4	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
246 Scab Creek	4	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
247 Powderhorn	3	3	2	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
248 Paria Canyon	4	2	-	100	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	C
249 Dark Canyon	4	2	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	D
250 Grand Gulch	4	1	-	100	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	D
251 Paiute	4	1	-	5000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
252 Aravaipa Canyon	4	2	-	20	Y	Y	-	X	-	50	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-

[a] (1)-limits established throughout area; (2)-limits established for some parts; (3)-limits estimated for some parts; (4)-unable to estimate limits.
[b] (1)-capacity never exceeded; (2)-sometimes exceeded in places; (3)-usually exceeded in places; (4)-usually exceeded throughout area.
[c] Overuse controlled by: (1)-local dispersal or control; (2)-dispersal to other parts of the area but some parts still under-used; (3)-dispersal to other parts of the area with all parts at capacity; (4)-redistribution not sufficient, total use must be reduced.
[d] Amount by which use could be increased (%); (–)use cannot be increased.
[e] (Y)-use is rationed; (P)-rationing planned in 1-2 years; (-)no plans to ration; (0)-one type of use is rationed.
[f] (0)-one type of day use is rationed; (Y)-day use is rationed.
[g] (C)-permit required for overnight use only; (D)-permit required for day and overnight use; (0)-permit required for one type of use only.

Table 32.—Party-size, length-of-stay, access, and site hardening

	Party-size limit[a]		Length of-stay limits (days)[b]		Access Control				Designated trailless zones	Site-Hardening and Facilities												
F.S. WILDERNESS	People	Stock	At campsites	In entire area	Close roads	Reduce road maintenance	Close trails	Reduce trail maintenance		Shelters	Constructed fireplaces	Non-native turf grasses	Tables	Potable water provided	Vault toilets	Composting toilets	Enclosed outhouses	Open-pit toilets	Trash cans	Trail soil cement	Trail paving	Trail stairways
1 Pasayten	12	18	–	–	X	–	–	X	–	X	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	X	–	X	–	–
2 Glacier Peak	12	15	–	–	X	X	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
3 Glacier Peak	12	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
4 Alpine Lakes	C	C	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
5 Alpine Lakes	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	–
6 Goat Rocks	12	15	–	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
7 Goat Rocks	12	6	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
8 Mount Adams	12	–	–	–	X	–	X	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9 Wenaha-Tucannon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
10 Eagle Cap	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
11 Hells Canyon	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X
12 Hells Canyon	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	X	–	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–
13 Strawberry Mountain	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14 Mount Hood	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–
15 Mount Jefferson	C	C	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16 Mount Jefferson	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
17 Mount Jefferson	C	C	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
18 Mount Washington	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19 Mount Washington	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 Three Sisters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
21 Three Sisters	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
22 Diamond Peak	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23 Diamond Peak	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24 Mountain Lake	C	C	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 Gearhart Mountain	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26 Wild Rogue	0	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–
27 Kalmiopsis	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
28 Marble Mountain	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–
29 South Warner	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 Thousand Lakes	V	V	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31 Caribou	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32 Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	V	V	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33 Desolation	25	–	–	14	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	X
34 Mokelumne	25	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
35 Mokelumne	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36 Emigrant	15	20	–	21	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
37 Hoover	15	20	14	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38 Hoover	25	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39 Minarets	25	–	–	V	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
40 Minarets	25	–	–	V	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
41 Kaiser	25	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
42 John Muir	25	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
43 John Muir	25	–	–	V	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
44 Golden Trout	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	X	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
45 Golden Trout	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	X	X	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–
46 Domeland	25	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
47 Ventana	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
48 Santa Lucia	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
49 San Rafael	C	C	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
50 San Gabriel	25	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
51 Cucamonga	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
52 San Gorgonio	15	–	02	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
53 San Jacinto	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
54 Aqua Tibia	15	08	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
55 Jarbidge	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table 32, p. 40

Table 32.—(con.)

	Party-size limit[a]		Length of-stay limits (days)[b]		Access Control					Site-Hardening and Facilities												
	People	Stock	At campsites	In entire area	Close roads	Reduce road maintenance	Close trails	Reduce trail maintenance	Designated trailless zones	Shelters	Constructed fireplaces	Non-native turf grasses	Tables	Potable water provided	Vault toilets	Composting toilets	Enclosed outhouses	Open-pit toilets	Trash cans	Trail soil cement	Trail paving	Trail stairways
56 Selway-Bitterroot	20	20	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
57 Selway-Bitterroot	20	20	14	–	–	–	X	–	X	X	X	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–
58 Selway-Bitterroot	20	20	14	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–
59 Selway-Bitterroot	20	20	–	14	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
60 Sawtooth	20	30	–	–	X	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	X	X	–	–	–	–
61 Gospel Hump	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–
62 Cabinet Mountains	–	–	–	–	X	–	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
63 Mission Mountains	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
64 Great Bear	V	V	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
65 Bob Marshall	15	35	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	X	–	–
66 Bob Marshall	15	35	–	14	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
67 Scapegoat	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–
68 Scapegoat	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
69 Scapegoat	15	35	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
70 Gates of the Mountain	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
71 Welcome Creek	–	–	–	14	X	X	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
72 Anaconda-Pintler	15	20	14	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
73 Anaconda-Pintler	15	20	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
74 Anaconda-Pintler	15	20	14	–	X	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
75 Absaroka-Beartooth	–	25–35	–	–	X	–	X	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
76 Absaroka-Beartooth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
77 North Absaroka	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
78 Washakie	20	35	10	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
79 Fitzpatrick	20	30	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
80 Teton	20	50	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–
81 Bridger	V	V	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
82 Savage Run	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
83 Lone Peak	–	–	–	01	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
84 Lone Peak	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–
85 Mount Zirkel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
86 Rawah	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X
87 Flat Tops	15	15	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
88 Flat Tops	15	15	–	10	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
89 Indian Peaks	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–
90 Eagles Nest	10	10	14	–	x	X	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
91 Maroon Bells-Snowmass	10	10	–	–	X	–	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
92 Hunter Fryingpan	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
93 West Elk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
94 La Garita	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
95 Weminuche	15	20	30	30	–	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
96 Weminuche	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
97 Sycamore Canyon	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
98 Sycamore Canyon	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
99 Sycamore Canyon	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
100 Pine Mountain	25	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
101 Mazatzal	0	25	–	14	X	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
102 Sierra Ancha	0	25	14	14	X	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
103 Superstition	25	25	14	14	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
104 Mount Baldy	6–12	6–12	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
105 Galiuro	–	–	14	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
106 Pusch Ridge	14	–	–	14	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
107 Chiricahua	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–
108 Wheeler Peak	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
109 San Pedro Parks	15	15	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
110 Chama River Canyon	12	06	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table 32, p.40

Table 32.—(con.)

	Party-size limit[a]		Length of-stay limits (days)[b]		Access Control				Designated trailless zones	Site-Hardening and Facilities												
	People	Stock	At campsites	In entire area	Close roads	Reduce road maintenance	Close trails	Reduce trail maintenance		Shelters	Constructed fireplaces	Non-native turf grasses	Tables	Potable water provided	Vault toilets	Composting toilets	Enclosed outhouses	Open-pit toilets	Trash cans	Trail soil cement	Trail paving	Trail stairways
111 Pecos	15	10	07	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
112 Pecos	15	15	-	30	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
113 Manzano Mountains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
114 Sandia Mountains	-	-	14	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
115 Gila	25	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
116 White Mountain	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
117 Boundary Waters Canoe Area	10	-	24	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
118 Rainbow Lake	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119 Whisker Lake	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120 Blackjack Springs	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
121 Hercules Glades	10	06	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122 Upper Buffalo	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123 Caney Creek	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124 Bristol Cliffs	10	-	-	14-21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
125 Lye Brook	10	-	-	14-21	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126 Great Gulf	10	-	-	4-14	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
127 Presidential-Dry River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
128 Dolly Sods	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
129 Otter Creek	10	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130 Beaver Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131 James River Face	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
132 Gee Creek	-	-	14	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
133 Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
134 Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
135 Cohutta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
136 Cohutta	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
137 Linville Gorge	10	-	-	03	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138 Shining Rock	10	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
139 Ellicott Rock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140 Ellicott Rock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141 Sipsey	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
142 Bradwell Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.S. PRIMITIVE AREAS																						
143 Salmon Trinity Alps	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
144 Salmon Trinity Alps	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
145 High Sierra	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
146 Salmon River Breaks	20	20	14	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
147 Salmon River Breaks	15	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
148 Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
149 Idaho	V	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
150 Idaho	30	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
151 Spanish Peaks	10	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
152 Cloud Peak	20	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153 Glacier	20	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
154 Popo Agie	20	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
155 High Unitas	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
156 High Uintas	15	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
157 Uncompahgre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
158 Wilson Mountains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
159 Wilson Mountains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
160 Blue Range	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161 Blue Range	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
162 Gila	25	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
163 Aldo Leopold-Black Range	20	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table 32, p. 40

Table 32.—(con.)

	Party-size limit[a]		Length of-stay limits (days)[b]		Access Control					Site-Hardening and Facilities												
	People	Stock	At campsites	In entire area	Close roads	Reduce road maintenance	Close trails	Reduce trail maintenance	Designated trailless zones	Shelters	Constructed fireplaces	Non-native turf grasses	Tables	Potable water provided	Vault toilets	Composting toilets	Enclosed outhouses	Open-pit toilets	Trash cans	Trail soil cement	Trail paving	Trail stairways
NPS WILDERNESS																						
164 Haleakala	15	-	02	03	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
165 Hawaii Volcanoes	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
166 Lava Beds	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
167 Lassen Volcanic	10	15	-	07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
168 Point Reyes	25	-	01	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
169 Pinnacles	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
170 Joshua Tree	-	-	0	30	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
171 Craters of the Moon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
172 Black Canyon of the Gunnison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
173 Great Sand Dunes	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
174 Mesa Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
175 Petrified Forest	15	06	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
176 Organ Pipe Cactus	10	10	-	07	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
177 Saguaro	15	5	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
178 Chiricahua	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
179 Bandelier	10	12	02	14	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
180 Carlsbad Caverns	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
181 Guadalupe Mountains	-	14	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
182 Theodore Roosevelt	-	06	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
183 Badlands	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
184 Isle Royale	15	-	1-7	15	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
185 Buffalo National River	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
186 Shenandoah	10	-	02	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
187 Everglades	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
188 Gulf Islands	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NPS PROPOSED WILDERNESS																						
189 Mount McKinley	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
190 Katmai	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
191 Glacier Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
192 North Cascades Complex	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
193 Olympic	12	08	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
194 Mount Rainier	06	05	14	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
195 Crater Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
196 Yosemite	25	25	-	14	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
197 Sequoia-Kings Canyon	25	20	1-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
198 Death Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
199 Glacier	12	10	1-3	6	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
200 Yellowstone	V	V	-	14-30	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
201 Grand Teton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
202 Dinosaur	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
203 Rocky Mountain	1-20	20	3	7-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
204 Colorado	-	-	14	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
205 Zion	12	8	-	14	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-
206 Cedar Breaks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
207 Bryce Canyon	5	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
208 Capitol Reef	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
209 Canyonlands	V	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
210 Arches	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-
211 Cumberland Gap	V	10	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
212 Great Smoky Mountains	8	-	1-3	14	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
F&WS WILDERNESS																						
213 San Juan Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
214 Red Rocks Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
215 Crab Orchard	-	-	-	1	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table 32, p. 40

Table 32.—(con.)

	Party-size limit[a]		Length of-stay limits (days)[b]		Access Control				Designated trailless zones	Site-Hardening and Facilities												
	People	Stock	At campsites	In entire area	Close roads	Reduce road maintenance	Close trails	Reduce trail maintenance		Shelters	Constructed fireplaces	Non-native turf grasses	Tables	Potable water provided	Vault toilets	Composting toilets	Enclosed outhouses	Open-pit toilets	Trash cans	Trail soil cement	Trail paving	Trail stairways
216 Mingo	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
217 Wichita Mountains	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
218 Lacassine	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
219 Breton	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
220 Monomy	V	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
221 Great Swamp	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
222 Cape Romain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
223 Blackbeard Island	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
224 Wolf Island	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
225 Okefenokee	0	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
226 Cedar Keys	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
227 Chassahowitzka	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
228 Passage Key	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
229 J.N. "Ding" Darling	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F&WS PROPOSED WILDERNESS																						
230 Aleutian Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
231 Nunivak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
232 Kenai	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
233 Kenai Lakes	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
234 Hart Mountain	-	-	-	14	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
235 Havasu	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
236 Charles M. Russell	-	-	14	14	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
237 Desert	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
238 Kofa	-	-	-	14	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
239 Cabeza Prieta	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
240 Missiquoi	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
241 Parker River	60	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BLM PRIMITIVE AREAS																						
242 Chemise Mountain	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
243 Humbug Spires	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
244 Beartrap Canyon	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
245 Centennial Mountains	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
246 Scab Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
247 Powderhorn	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
248 Paria Canyon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
249 Dark Canyon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250 Grand Gulch	25	15	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
251 Paiute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
252 Aravaipa Canyon	10	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[a] (V)-party size limit varies by travel zone; (C)-limit composed of a combination of hikers and horses; (0)-limits on one type of use only.

[b] (V)-length of stay limit varies by travel zone.

Table 33.—Packstock and campsite management

	Packstock Restrictions[a]									Camping Regulations-Camping Prohibited in:									Wood Fire Restrictions				
F.S. WILDERNESS	Stock prohibited	Area or trail prohibitions	Prohibited near waterbodies	Seasonal prohibitions	Must use stock camps	Prohibited in camp areas	Grazing by permit only	Must carry feed	Stock-restraint prohibitions	Selected ecosystems	Near waterbodies	Near trails	Near other camps	Closed campsites	Closed areas	Camp only at designated sites[b]	Campsite closures (% temporary)[c]	Area closures[d]	Rehabilitation program	Fires discouraged	Prohibited in sub-alpine areas	Only at designated sites	Prohibited	Impromptu fire ring policy[e]
1 Pasayten	-	-	A	A	-	-	-	A	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	X	X	-	-	-	3
2 Glacier Peak	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	00	-	X	-	X	-	-	2
3 Glacier Peak	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	00	-	X	X	-	-	-	3
4 Alpine Lakes	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
5 Alpine Lakes	-	A	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	00	-	X	-	X	-	-	2,3
6 Goat Rocks	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	00	-	X	X	-	-	-	2,3
7 Goat Rocks	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	100	UK	X	-	-	-	-	3
8 Mount Adams	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	3
9 Wenaha-Tucannon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
10 Eagle Cap	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
11 Hells Canyon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
12 Hells Canyon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	2,3
13 Strawberry Mountain	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
14 Mount Hood	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
15 Mount Jefferson	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	3
16 Mount Jefferson	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	3
17 Mount Jefferson	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	3
18 Mount Washington	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
19 Mount Washington	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
20 Three Sisters	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	X	-	-	-	-	3
21 Three Sisters	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
22 Diamond Peak	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
23 Diamond Peak	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	3
24 Mountain Lake	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
25 Gearhart Mountain	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
26 Wild Rogue	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
27 Kalmiopsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
28 Marble Mountain	-	A	A	-	-	A	-	A	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
29 South Warner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
30 Thousand Lakes	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
31 Caribou	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
32 Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
33 Desolation	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	A	A	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	3
34 Mokelumne	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	A	A	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
35 Mokelumne	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	1
36 Emigrant	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
37 Hoover	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	A	-	X	-	-	-	X	S	00	-	-	-	X	X	-	3
38 Hoover	-	-	A	-	-	A	-	A	A	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
39 Minarets	-	-	A	-	-	A	-	-	A	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	3
40 Minarets	-	-	A	-	-	A	-	A	A	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	UK	-	X	-	X	-	-	2
41 Kaiser	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
42 John Muir	-	-	A	-	-	-	A	-	A	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
43 John Muir	-	A	A	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	00	T	X	X	-	-	-	2
44 Golden Trout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
45 Golden Trout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
46 Domeland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	4
47 Ventana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	00	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
48 Santa Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	T	-	-	-	X	-	-
49 San Rafael	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	50	B	-	-	-	X	-	3
50 San Gabriel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	1

See footnotes at end of table 33, p. 46

Table 33.—(con.)

	Packstock Restrictions[a]									Camping Regulations-Camping Prohibited in:										Wood Fire Restrictions				
	Stock prohibited	Area or trail prohibitions	Prohibited near waterbodies	Seasonal prohibitions	Must use stock camps	Prohibited in camp areas	Grazing by permit only	Must carry feed	Stock-restraint prohibitions	Selected ecosystems	Near waterbodies	Near trails	Near other camps	Closed campsites	Closed areas	Camp only at designated sites[b]	Campsite closures (% temporary)[c]	Area closures[d]	Rehabilitation program	Fires discouraged	Prohibited in sub-alpine areas	Only at designated sites	Prohibited	Impromptu fire ring policy[e]
51 Cucamonga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
52 San Gorgonio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	S	00	-	-	-	-	X	-	3
53 San Jacinto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	X	X	X	-	-	A	00	-	-	-	-	X	-	2
54 Aqua Tibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	T	-	-	-	-	X	-
55 Jarbidge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
56 Selway-Bitterroot	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
57 Selway-Bitterroot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
58 Selway-Bitterroot	-	-	-	-	-	A	C	C	A	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
59 Selway-Bitterroot	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
60 Sawtooth	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	00	-	X	-	-	-	-	2
61 Gospel Hump	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	2,3
62 Cabinet Mountains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
63 Mission Mountains	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	00	-	X	X	-	-	-	1
64 Great Bear	-	-	C	-	C	-	C	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
65 Bob Marshall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
66 Bob Marshall	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
67 Scapegoat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
68 Scapegoat	-	-	A	-	-	-	C	C	A	-	X	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
69 Scapegoat	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
70 Gates of the Mountain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
71 Welcome Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
72 Anaconda-Pintler	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
73 Anaconda-Pintler	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74 Anaconda-Pintler	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
75 Absaroka-Beartooth	-	-	C	C	-	-	C	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
76 Absaroka-Beartooth	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	X	X	-	-	-	1
77 North Absaroka	-	-	A	-	-	C	-	C	A	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
78 Washakie	-	-	A	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
79 Fitzpatrick	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	A	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
80 Teton	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
81 Bridger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
82 Savage Run	-	-	A	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
83 Lone Peak	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	2
84 Lone Peak	-	-	A	-	-	A	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	3
85 Mount Zirkel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
86 Rawah	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
87 Flat Tops	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
88 Flat Tops	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
89 Indian Peaks	-	A	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	2
90 Eagles Nest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	1
91 Maroon Bells-Snowmass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
92 Hunter Fryingpan	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
93 West Elk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
94 La Garita	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
95 Weminuche	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	4
96 Weminuche	-	-	A	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
97 Sycamore Canyon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
98 Sycamore Canyon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
99 Sycamore Canyon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
100 Pine Mountain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

See footnotes at end of table 33, p. 46

Table 33.—(con.)

	Packstock Restrictions[a]									Camping Regulations-Camping Prohibited in:										Wood Fire Restrictions				
	Stock prohibited	Area or trail prohibitions	Prohibited near waterbodies	Seasonal prohibitions	Must use stock camps	Prohibited in camp areas	Grazing by permit only	Must carry feed	Stock-restraint prohibitions	Selected ecosystems	Near waterbodies	Near trails	Near other camps	Closed campsites	Closed areas	Camp only at designated sites[b]	Campsite closures (% temporary)[c]	Area closures[d]	Rehabilitation program	Fires discouraged	Prohibited in sub-alpine areas	Only at designated sites	Prohibited	Impromptu fire ring policy[e]
101 Mazatzal	–	–	–	–	–	A	–	A	A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
102 Sierra Ancha	–	–	–	–	–	A	–	A	A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
103 Superstition	–	–	–	–	–	A	–	A	A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
104 Mount Baldy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
105 Galiuro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	A	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
106 Pusch Ridge	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
107 Chiricahua	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
108 Wheeler Peak	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	A	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	1
109 San Pedro Parks	–	–	A	–	–	A	A	A	A	X	X	X	–	–	X	–	UK	–	–	X	–	–	–	1
110 Chama River Canyon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	4
111 Pecos	–	–	A	–	–	A	A	A	A	–	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
112 Pecos	–	–	A	–	C	C	C	–	C	–	X	X	–	–	X	–	100	–	–	X	–	–	–	2
113 Manzano Mountains	–	–	–	–	–	A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
114 Sandia Mountains	–	A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
115 Gila	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,2
116 White Mountain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
117 Boundary Waters Canoe Area	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	A	01	–	X	–	–	X	–	–
118 Rainbow Lake	A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	4
119 Whisker Lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	1
120 Blackjack Springs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
121 Hercules Glades	C	–	A	–	–	A	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
122 Upper Buffalo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
123 Caney Creek	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
124 Bristol Cliffs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	4
125 Lye Brook	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	1
126 Great Gulf	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	50	–	X	–	–	–	–	1
127 Presidential-Dry River	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	X	–	X	–	–	1
128 Dolly Sods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–	00	–	–	X	–	–	–	2
129 Otter Creek	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	3
130 Beaver Creek	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
131 James River Face	–	A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
132 Gee Creek	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
133 Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock	–	A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	4
134 Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock	–	A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	4
135 Cohutta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
136 Cohutta	–	A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
137 Linville Gorge	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
138 Shining Rock	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
139 Ellicott Rock	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
140 Ellicott Rock	A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	X	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
141 Sipsey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
142 Bradwell Bay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
F.S. PRIMITIVE AREAS																								
143 Salmon Trinity Alps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
144 Salmon Trinity Alps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
145 High Sierra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
146 Salmon River Breaks	–	–	A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
147 Salmon River Breaks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

See footnotes at end of table 33, p. 46

Table 33.—(con.)

	Packstock Restrictions[a]									Camping Regulations-Camping Prohibited in:										Wood Fire Restrictions				
	Stock prohibited	Area or trail prohibitions	Prohibited near waterbodies	Seasonal prohibitions	Must use stock camps	Prohibited in camp areas	Grazing by permit only	Must carry feed	Stock-restraint prohibitions	Selected ecosystems	Near waterbodies	Near trails	Near other camps	Closed campsites	Closed areas	Camp only at designated sites[b]	Campsite closures (% temporary)[c]	Area closures[d]	Rehabilitation program	Fires discouraged	Prohibited in sub-alpine areas	Only at designated sites	Prohibited	Impromptu fire ring policy[e]
148 Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,2
149 Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
150 Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
151 Spanish Peaks	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	X	-	-	-	3
152 Cloud Peak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
153 Glacier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	A	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	3
154 Popo Agie	-	-	A	A	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	S	100	T	-	-	-	-	-	2
155 High Unitas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
156 High Uintas	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
157 Uncompahgre	-	A	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
158 Wilson Mountains	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
159 Wilson Mountains	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	3
160 Blue Range	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
161 Blue Range	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
162 Gila	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
163 Aldo Leopold-Black Range	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
NPS WILDERNESS																								
164 Haleakala	-	A	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	P	-	-	-	-	X	-
165 Hawaii Volcanoes	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
166 Lava Beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	00	P	-	-	-	-	X	-
167 Lassen Volcanic	-	A	-	A	A	-	-	A	A	X	-	-	-	-	X	S	50	-	-	-	-	X	-	2
168 Point Reyes	-	A	-	-	A	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
169 Pinnacles	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
170 Joshua Tree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	UK	P	-	-	-	-	X	-
171 Craters of the Moon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
172 Black Canyon of the Gunnison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	2
173 Great Sand Dunes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
174 Mesa Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-
175 Petrified Forest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
176 Organ Pipe Cactus	-	A	-	-	-	A	A	A	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
177 Saguaro	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
178 Chiricahua	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
179 Bandelier	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	S	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
180 Carlsbad Caverns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
181 Guadalupe Mountains	-	A	-	-	A	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	00	T	X	-	-	-	X	-
182 Theodore Roosevelt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
183 Badlands	-	-	-	-	A	A	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
184 Isle Royale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	00	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
185 Buffalo National River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
186 Shenandoah	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	00	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
187 Everglades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	S	00	B	-	-	-	-	-	-
188 Gulf Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	-	-	-	-	-	-
NPS PROPOSED WILDERNESS																								
189 Mount McKinley	-	A	-	-	C	-	C	A	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	90	B	-	-	-	-	X	-
190 Katmai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	1
191 Glacier Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	3
192 North Cascades Complex	-	A	-	-	A	-	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	80	P	X	-	-	X	-	-
193 Olympic	-	-	A	-	-	A	-	A	A	X	X	-	-	-	-	S	75	-	X	-	-	-	-	3
194 Mount Rainier	-	A	-	-	A	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	30	B	X	-	-	X	-	-
195 Crater Lake	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	A	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

See footnotes at end of table 33, p. 46

Table 33.—(con.)

	Packstock Restrictions[a]									Camping Regulations-Camping Prohibited in:										Wood Fire Restrictions				
	Stock prohibited	Area or trail prohibitions	Prohibited near waterbodies	Seasonal prohibitions	Must use stock camps	Prohibited in camp areas	Grazing by permit only	Must carry feed	Stock-restraint prohibitions	Selected ecosystems	Near waterbodies	Near trails	Near other camps	Closed campsites	Closed areas	Camp only at designated sites[b]	Campsite closures (% temporary)[c]	Area closures[d]	Rehabilitation program	Fires discouraged	Prohibited in sub-alpine areas	Only at designated sites	Prohibited	Impromptu fire ring policy[e]
196 Yosemite	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	3
197 Sequoia-Kings Canyon	-	A	-	A	-	-	-	-	A	X	X	-	-	X	X	S	10	P	-	X	-	-	-	3
198 Death Valley	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	A	A	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	X	-
199 Glacier	-	A	-	A	A	A	-	A	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	A	00	P	-	-	-	X	-	-
200 Yellowstone	-	-	-	A	-	A	A	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	40	-	-	-	-	X	-	2
201 Grand Teton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
202 Dinosaur	-	-	A	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	1
203 Rocky Mountain	-	A	-	-	A	A	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	00	-	X	-	-	X	-	-
204 Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
205 Zion	-	A	A	-	-	A	-	A	A	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
206 Cedar Breaks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	2
207 Bryce Canyon	-	A	-	-	-	A	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	4
208 Capitol Reef	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	00	-	-	X	-	-	-	1
209 Canyonlands	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
210 Arches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	1
211 Cumberland Gap	-	A	-	-	A	-	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
212 Great Smoky Mountains	-	A	-	-	-	A	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	90	-	-	X	-	-	-	2
F&WS WILDERNESS																								
213 San Juan Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00	P	-	-	-	-	X	-
214 Red Rocks Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
215 Crab Orchard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
216 Mingo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
217 Wichita Mountains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
218 Lacassine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
219 Breton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	-	-	-	-	-	-
220 Monomy	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
221 Great Swamp	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
222 Cape Romain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	X	-
223 Blackbeard Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
224 Wolf Island	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
225 Okefenokee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	-	P	-	-	-	X	-	1
226 Cedar Keys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	X	-
227 Chassahowitzka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	X	-
228 Passage Key	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
229 J.N. "Ding" Darling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
F&WS PROPOSED WILDERNESS																								
230 Aleutian Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	UK
231 Nunivak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
232 Kenai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
233 Kenai Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
234 Hart Mountain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
235 Havasu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
236 Charles M. Russell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
237 Desert	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
238 Kofa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
239 Cabeza Prieta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	2
240 Missiquoi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
241 Parker River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	X	-

See footnotes at end of table 33, p. 46

Table 33.—(con.)

	Packstock Restrictions[a]									Camping Regulations-Camping Prohibited in:										Wood Fire Restrictions				
	Stock prohibited	Area or trail prohibitions	Prohibited near waterbodies	Seasonal prohibitions	Must use stock camps	Prohibited in camp areas	Grazing by permit only	Must carry feed	Stock-restraint prohibitions	Selected ecosystems	Near waterbodies	Near trails	Near other camps	Closed campsites	Closed areas	Camp only at designated sites[b]	Campsite closures (% temporary)[c]	Area closures[d]	Rehabilitation program	Fires discouraged	Prohibited in sub-alpine areas	Only at designated sites	Prohibited	Impromptu fire ring policy[e]
BLM PRIMITIVE AREAS																								
242 Chemise Mountain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
243 Humbug Spires	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
244 Beartrap Canyon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
245 Centennial Mountains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
246 Scab Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
247 Powderhorn	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	2
248 Paria Canyon	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	1
249 Dark Canyon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	1
250 Grand Gulch	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	A	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
251 Paiute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
252 Aravaipa Canyon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

[a] (A)-applies to all users; (C)-applies for only commercial users (outfitters, packers, etc.).
[b] (A)-applies throughout area; (S)-applies in selected areas only.
[c] Percent of closures that are temporary; (–)-no campsites closed.
[d] (P)-closed permanently; (T)-closed temporarily; (B)-both (some permanent, some temporary).
[e] (1)-remove all rings; (2)-leave one ring per camp; (3)-remove rings from "undesirable" camps; (4)-no ring removal.

Table 34.—Minimum impact, use dispersal, nonconforming uses, planning and administration

	Minimum impact program	Use-dispersal program[a]	Grazing allotments[b]	Private in-holdings[b]		Cabins[b]	Mineral claims[b]	Cultural sites[b]	Allowed motorboat use[b]	Allowed motor vehicle use[b]	Airfields[b]	Water impoundments[b]	Fish stocking[b]	Electronic sites[b]	Research projects or installations[b]	Research Natural Areas[b]	National Scenic Trails[b]	Wild Rivers[b]	Have management plans[c]	Have plans allowing some natural fires to burn[d]	Use prescribed burning	Personnel (in area or at trailheads - number)
				For commercial use	For personal use																	
F.S. WILDERNESS																						
1 Pasayten	X	D	H	–	–	H	P	H	–	–	–	H	H	–	H	–	P	–	H	P	–	10
2 Glacier Peak	X	D	H	–	–	H	H	P	–	–	H	–	H	–	P	–	P	–	H	–	–	9
3 Glacier Peak	X	D	H	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	P	–	H	P	–	4
4 Alpine Lakes	X	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	H	P	–	–	–	P	–	P	P	–	14
5 Alpine Lakes	X	D	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	H	–	H	–	P	–	P	P	–	6
6 Goat Rocks	X	B	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	P	–	P	–	–	1
7 Goat Rocks	X	D	–	–	–	P	–	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	P	–	P	–	–	4
8 Mount Adams	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	H	–	6
9 Wenaha-Tucannon	X	–	H	–	–	P	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	H	–	–	P	P	–	10
10 Eagle Cap	X	B	P	–	P	H	H	H	–	–	–	P	P	–	H	–	–	–	H	P	–	15
11 Hells Canyon	–	–	H	–	–	H	–	H	–	–	H	H	–	H	H	–	H	H	P	P	–	1
12 Hells Canyon	X	D	–	–	–	–	H	H	H	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	H	P	P	–	3
13 Strawberry Mountain	X	D	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	H	–	–	H	P	–	4
14 Mount Hood	X	D	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	P	–	P	–	–	4
15 Mount Jefferson	X	D	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	H	–	–	1
16 Mount Jefferson	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	H	–	H	–	–	5
17 Mount Jefferson	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	H	–	H	P	–	2
18 Mount Washington	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	H	–	–	H	–	2
19 Mount Washington	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	H	–	P	–	–	0
20 Three Sisters	X	D	H	–	–	H	P	H	–	–	–	–	H	–	H	–	H	–	H	H	–	6
21 Three Sisters	X	–	P	–	–	H	P	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	H	H	–	3
22 Diamond Peak	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	P	P	–	1
23 Diamond Peak	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	H	–	P	–	–	2
24 Mountain Lake	X	B	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	P	P	–	1
25 Gearhart Mountain	X	D	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	1
26 Wild Rogue	X	D	–	–	H	H	H	H	P	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	P	–	–	6
27 Kalmiopsis	X	–	–	–	–	H	H	H	–	P	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	P	P	–	2
28 Marble Mountain	X	B	H	–	–	H	–	H	–	–	–	H	H	–	–	–	H	H	H	P	–	5
29 South Warner	X	–	H	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	H	H	–	–	–	–	–	P	P	–	1
30 Thousand Lakes	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	1
31 Caribou	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	H	P	–	2
32 Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	X	–	–	–	H	–	H	H	–	–	–	H	H	–	–	–	–	–	H	P	–	4
33 Desolation	X	B	H	–	–	H	H	–	–	–	–	P	H	–	–	–	H	–	H	P	–	4
34 Mokelumne	X	D	H	–	–	–	H	H	–	–	–	H	H	–	–	–	–	–	P	P	–	4
35 Mokelumne	X	D	H	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	P	P	–	0
36 Emigrant	X	B	P	H	P	H	–	P	–	–	–	H	P	–	–	–	H	–	P	H	–	6–8
37 Hoover	X	B	H	–	–	H	H	–	–	–	–	H	H	–	–	–	–	–	H	H	–	4–5
38 Hoover	X	B	–	–	–	–	H	H	–	–	–	H	H	–	–	–	–	–	H	P	–	1
39 Minarets	X	D	P	–	–	–	H	H	–	–	–	–	H	–	H	–	–	–	P	P	–	2
40 Minarets	X	B	H	–	–	H	H	H	H	–	–	H	H	–	H	–	H	–	H	P	–	9
41 Kaiser	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	P	–	2
42 John Muir	X	D	H	–	–	H	H	H	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	H	P	–	24
43 John Muir	X	B	H	–	H	H	H	H	–	–	–	H	H	–	H	–	H	–	H	P	–	20
44 Golden Trout	X	–	H	–	P	H	H	H	H	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	4
45 Golden Trout	X	D	H	H	P	H	–	H	–	–	H	–	H	–	H	H	H	H	P	P	–	3

See footnotes at end of table 34, p.52

Table 34.—(con.)

	Minimum impact program	Use-dispersal program[a]	Grazing allotments[b]	Private in-holdings[b]		Cabins[b]	Mineral claims[b]	Cultural sites[b]	Allowed motorboat use[b]	Allowed motor vehicle use[b]	Airfields[b]	Water impoundments[b]	Fish stocking[b]	Electronic sites[b]	Research projects or installations[b]	Research Natural Areas[b]	National Scenic Trails[b]	Wild Rivers[b]	Have management plans[c]	Have plans allowing some natural fires to burn[d]	Use prescribed burning	Personnel (in area or at trailheads - number)
				For commercial use	For personal use																	
46 Domeland	-	-	H	-	-	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	1
47 Ventana	X	D	H	-	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	H	H	-	-	P	-	-	19
48 Santa Lucia	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	0
49 San Rafael	X	O	H	-	H	H	-	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	3
50 San Gabriel	X	O	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
51 Cucamonga	X	D	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	P	-	3
52 San Gorgonio	-	D	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	H	P	-	5
53 San Jacinto	-	B	-	-	H	H	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	H	-	H	-	-	4
54 Aqua Tibia	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	3
55 Jarbidge	-	D	H	-	-	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	P	-	2
56 Selway-Bitterroot	X	D	-	-	-	H	-	H	-	-	H	-	H	-	H	-	-	H	H	H	-	8
57 Selway-Bitterroot	X	B	-	-	H	H	H	H	-	-	P	H	H	-	H	-	-	P	H	H	-	10
58 Selway-Bitterroot	X	D	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	H	H	H	-	H	-	-	H	H	P	-	7
59 Selway-Bitterroot	X	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	P	-	0
60 Sawtooth	X	B	H	-	-	H	P	H	-	P	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	13
61 Gospel Hump	X	O	P	-	H	H	P	H	P	-	-	-	H	-	P	-	-	H	-	-	-	3
62 Cabinet Mountains	X	D	-	-	-	H	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	H	P	-	4
63 Mission Mountains	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	P	-	1
64 Great Bear	X	-	-	-	-	H	P	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	H	-	-	H	P	P	-	1
65 Bob Marshall	X	D	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	H	H	H	P	-	4
66 Bob Marshall	X	D	H	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	P	-	7
67 Scapegoat	-	D	-	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	2
68 Scapegoat	-	B	H	-	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	H	-	P	H	-	7
69 Scapegoat	X	D	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	1
70 Gates of the Mountain	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	2
71 Welcome Creek	-	O	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	1
72 Anaconda-Pintler	X	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	H	-	H	-	H	P	-	1
73 Anaconda-Pintler	X	D	H	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	P	-	1
74 Anaconda-Pintler	-	-	H	-	-	H	-	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	H	-	-	-	H	P	-	2
75 Absaroka-Beartooth	X	D	H	-	H	H	H	H	-	-	H	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	8
76 Absaroka-Beartooth	X	D	-	P	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	H	-	-	-	P	P	-	3
77 North Absaroka	X	D	H	-	-	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	H	-	6
78 Washakie	X	D	H	H	-	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	8
79 Fitzpatrick	X	D	H	-	P	H	-	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	H	-	-	-	P	P	-	2
80 Teton	-	D	P	-	-	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	H	-	-	-	H	H	-	3
81 Bridger	X	D	P	-	-	H	H	-	-	H	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	P	-	5
82 Savage Run	-	-	P	-	-	H	P	H	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	1
83 Lone Peak	X	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	H	H	-	H	-	-	-	P	H	-	3
84 Lone Peak	X	D	H	-	-	H	H	-	P	-	-	H	H	-	H	-	-	-	P	H	-	1
85 Mount Zirkel	-	D	H	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	2
86 Rawah	X	-	-	-	-	H	-	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	10
87 Flat Tops	X	-	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	2
88 Flat Tops	X	D	H	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	P	-	7
89 Indian Peaks	X	B	H	-	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	H	H	-	H	-	P	-	P	P	-	7
90 Eagles Nest	X	D	H	-	H	P	-	-	-	P	-	-	H	-	H	-	-	-	P	P	-	14

See footnotes at end of table 34, p. 52

Table 34.—(con.)

	Minimum impact program	Use-dispersal program[a]	Grazing allotments[b]	Private in-holdings[b]		Cabins[b]	Mineral claims[b]	Cultural sites[b]	Allowed motorboat use[b]	Allowed motor vehicle use[b]	Airfields[b]	Water impoundments[b]	Fish stocking[b]	Electronic sites[b]	Research projects or installations[b]	Research Natural Areas[b]	National Scenic Trails[b]	Wild Rivers[b]	Have management plans[c]	Have plans allowing some natural fires to burn[d]	Use prescribed burning	Personnel (in area or at trailheads - number)
				For commercial use	For personal use																	
91 Maroon Bells-Snowmass	X	-	H	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	H	H	-	H	-	-	-	P	P	-	6
92 Hunter Fryingpan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	3
93 West Elk	X	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	0
94 La Garita	X	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	1
95 Weminuche	X	D	H	H	H	H	P	-	-	-	-	P	H	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	6
96 Weminuche	-	D	H	-	-	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	H	-	-	-	P	P	-	1
97 Sycamore Canyon	-	D	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	H	P	-	1
98 Sycamore Canyon	-	-	H	-	-	H	H	P	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	P	-	1
99 Sycamore Canyon	X	-	H	-	-	H	H	P	-	-	-	H	-	-	H	-	-	-	H	P	-	1
100 Pine Mountain	X	D	H	H	H	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	P	-	1
101 Mazatzal	-	O	P	P	-	P	P	P	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	P	H	P	-	4
102 Sierra Ancha	X	D	P	-	-	-	H	P	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	P	-	0
103 Superstition	X	-	P	H	-	-	P	H	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	P	-	4
104 Mount Baldy	X	D	P	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	H	P	-	2
105 Galiuro	X	-	H	-	-	H	H	H	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	0
106 Pusch Ridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	-	-	H	-	-	H	H	-	-	P	P	-	4
107 Chiricahua	-	-	H	-	-	H	-	H	-	-	-	H	-	-	H	H	-	-	H	P	-	3
108 Wheeler Peak	X	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	1
109 San Pedro Parks	-	D	P	-	-	H	-	H	-	-	-	P	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	4
110 Chama River Canyon	X	-	P	-	-	H	H	H	-	P	-	H	-	-	H	-	-	-	H	-	-	1
111 Pecos	X	D	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	1
112 Pecos	X	D	P	-	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	P	-	5
113 Manzano Mountains	X	-	H	-	H	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	0
114 Sandia Mountains	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	1
115 Gila	X	D	H	-	-	H	H	P	-	-	-	H	H	-	H	-	-	-	H	H	-	7
116 White Mountain	X	D	H	-	-	H	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	P	-	1
117 Boundary Waters Canoe Area	X	O	-	-	P	P	-	H	P	-	-	H	P	-	P	-	-	-	H	P	-	45
118 Rainbow Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	1
119 Whisker Lake	-	-	-	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	1
120 Blackjack Springs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	0
121 Hercules Glades	X	D	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	H	-	-	-	P	-	-	1
122 Upper Buffalo	X	-	H	H	-	-	H	H	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	P	-	-	0
123 Caney Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	1
124 Bristol Cliffs	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	0
125 Lye Brook	-	B	-	-	H	H	-	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	H	-	P	-	-	2
126 Great Gulf	-	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	H	-	H	-	-	5
127 Presidential-Dry River	-	B	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	P	-	-	2
128 Dolly Sods	X	B	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	2
129 Otter Creek	X	D	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	1
130 Beaver Creek	X	-	-	-	-	-	P	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	H	-	-	-	P	-	-	0
131 James River Face	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	H	-	-	1
132 Gee Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	0
133 Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	1
134 Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock	X	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	P	-	H	-	-	2
135 Cohutta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	0

See footnotes at end of table 34, p.52

Table 34.—(con.)

	Minimum impact program	Use-dispersal program[a]	Grazing allotments[b]	Private in-holdings[b]		Cabins[b]	Mineral claims[b]	Cultural sites[b]	Allowed motorboat use[b]	Allowed motor vehicle use[b]	Airfields[b]	Water impoundments[b]	Fish stocking[b]	Electronic sites[b]	Research projects or installations[b]	Research Natural Areas[b]	National Scenic Trails[b]	Wild Rivers[b]	Have management plans[c]	Have plans allowing some natural fires to burn[d]	Use prescribed burning	Personnel (in area or at trailheads - number)
				For commercial use	For personal use																	
136 Cohutta	X	D	-	H	P	H	H	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	2
137 Linville Gorge	X	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	-	2
138 Shining Rock	X	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	H	-	H	0
139 Ellicott Rock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	-	0
140 Ellicott Rock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	H	P	H	-	2
141 Sipsey	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	H	H	H	-	0
142 Bradwell Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	1
F.S. PRIMITIVE AREAS																						
143 Salmon Trinity Alps	-	B	H	P	P	-	-	H	-	-	-	H	H	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	1
144 Salmon Trinity Alps	X	D	P	P	H	P	P	P	-	-	-	H	P	-	H	-	-	-	H	-	-	6
145 High Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
146 Salmon River Breaks	X	-	-	H	H	-	P	H	P	-	H	-	H	-	-	-	-	P	H	P	-	6
147 Salmon River Breaks	X	B	-	-	-	P	-	H	P	-	-	-	P	-	H	H	-	P	H	P	-	1
148 Idaho	X	-	-	-	P	H	P	H	-	P	P	-	H	-	H	-	-	H	H	P	-	1
149 Idaho	X	-	-	-	P	P	P	H	-	H	H	-	H	-	H	-	-	H	H	P	-	14
150 Idaho	-	D	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	-	H	-	H	H	H	-	-	H	P	P	-	2
151 Spanish Peaks	X	D	-	-	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	H	P	-	3
152 Cloud Peak	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	H	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	7
153 Glacier	X	D	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	P	-	H	1
154 Popo Agie	X	B	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	4
155 High Unitas	X	B	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	5
156 High Uintas	X	D	P	-	-	H	H	H	H	-	-	P	H	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	10
157 Uncompahgre	-	-	H	-	H	H	P	H	-	P	-	-	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
158 Wilson Mountains	-	-	P	-	H	H	P	-	-	H	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
159 Wilson Mountains	X	B	H	-	-	H	P	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	P	H	-	1
160 Blue Range	-	-	P	P	H	-	P	H	-	P	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	0
161 Blue Range	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	P	H	-	0
162 Gila	X	D	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	P	-	7
163 Aldo Leopold-Black Range	-	D	P	P	-	H	H	P	-	P	-	H	H	-	H	-	-	-	-	P	-	1
NPS WILDERNESS																						
164 Haleakala	X	-	-	-	H	H	-	H	-	-	-	H	-	-	H	H	-	-	H	-	-	5
165 Hawaii Volcanoes	X	D	-	-	-	H	-	H	-	-	-	P	-	H	H	-	-	-	H	H	-	3
166 Lava Beds	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	-	-	H	H	H	8
167 Lassen Volcanic	X	-	-	-	-	H	-	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	H	-	H	H	-	2
168 Point Reyes	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	H	H	-	-	H	H	-	H	-	-	-	P	P	-	5
169 Pinnacles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	H	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	P	H	6
170 Joshua Tree	X	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	-	-	H	H	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	P	-	3
171 Craters of the Moon	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	1
172 Black Canyon of the Gunnison	X	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	3
173 Great Sand Dunes	X	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	P	P	-	15
174 Mesa Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	P	-	0
175 Petrified Forest	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	1
176 Organ Pipe Cactus	-	D	H	-	-	H	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	P	H	H	-	-	-	H	-	0
177 Saguaro	X	D	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	1
178 Chiricahua	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	H	P	-	4

See footnotes at end of table 34, p.52

Table 34.—(con.)

	Minimum impact program	Use-dispersal program[a]	Grazing allotments[b]	Private in-holdings[b]		Cabins[b]	Mineral claims[b]	Cultural sites[b]	Allowed motorboat use[b]	Allowed motor vehicle use[b]	Airfields[b]	Water impoundments[b]	Fish stocking[b]	Electronic sites[b]	Research projects or installations[b]	Research Natural Areas[b]	National Scenic Trails[b]	Wild Rivers[b]	Have management plans[c]	Have plans allowing some natural fires to burn[d]	Use prescribed burning	Personnel (in area or at trailheads - number)
				For commercial use	For personal use																	
179 Bandelier	X	D	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	H	–	–	H	–	–	–	P	–	P	0
180 Carlsbad Caverns	X	D	–	–	–	P	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	P	H	1
181 Guadalupe Mountains	X	D	–	–	–	P	–	H	–	–	–	H	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	P	H	3-5
182 Theodore Roosevelt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	H	–	–	H	P	P	–	12
183 Badlands	X	–	H	P	–	P	H	H	–	–	–	P	–	–	H	–	–	–	P	P	–	1
184 Isle Royale	X	D	–	–	–	H	–	H	H	–	H	–	–	H	H	H	–	–	P	H	–	26
185 Buffalo National River	–	–	P	P	P	P	H	H	–	–	–	H	–	H	–	–	–	H	–	P	H	14
186 Shenandoah	X	D	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	P	P	–	10–20
187 Everglades	X	D	–	–	–	–	–	H	P	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	–	P	H	H	15
188 Gulf Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	P	H	–	2
NPS PROPOSED WILDERNESS																						
189 Mount McKinley	X	D	–	–	–	H	P	H	–	P	P	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	H	P	–	4
190 Katmai	X	B	–	–	–	H	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	H	H	–	–	–	P	–	–	2
191 Glacier Bay	X	D	–	–	–	–	P	H	H	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	P	–	–	6
192 North Cascades Complex	X	D	–	–	–	H	H	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	H	H	P	H	H	P	–	11
193 Olympic	X	D	–	–	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	H	H	H	–	–	H	P	–	84
194 Mount Rainier	X	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	H	H	–	H	H	–	18
195 Crater Lake	X	D	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	H	H	H	–	P	H	H	3
196 Yosemite	X	–	–	–	–	P	H	H	–	–	–	–	P	–	H	H	H	H	H	H	–	17
197 Sequoia-Kings Canyon	X	B	H	H	H	H	H	H	–	–	–	P	H	–	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	25
198 Death Valley	X	–	–	–	–	H	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	H	–	3
199 Glacier	X	B	–	–	–	H	H	H	H	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	H	H	H	H	–	43
200 Yellowstone	X	D	–	–	–	–	–	H	P	–	–	–	–	–	H	H	–	–	P	H	–	10
201 Grand Teton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
202 Dinosaur	–	–	P	P	P	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	H	–	H	P	P	–	2
203 Rocky Mountain	X	–	–	–	–	H	–	H	–	–	–	P	–	–	H	H	–	H	H	H	–	20
204 Colorado	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
205 Zion	X	D	–	–	–	H	H	H	–	–	–	H	–	–	H	H	–	–	–	P	–	2
206 Cedar Breaks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
207 Bryce Canyon	X	D	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	1
208 Capitol Reef	–	–	P	–	–	–	P	H	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	H	–	–	H	P	–	2
209 Canyonlands	X	–	H	–	–	–	H	H	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	15
210 Arches	X	D	P	–	–	–	P	H	–	H	–	–	–	H	–	H	–	–	–	P	–	0
211 Cumberland Gap	X	D	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	P	–	10
212 Great Smoky Mountains	X	B	–	–	P	H	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	H	–	–	P	–	25
F&WS WILDERNESS																						
213 San Juan Islands	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	0
214 Red Rocks Lakes	–	–	H	H	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	H	H	0
215 Crab Orchard	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	H	–	–	–	H	–	–	P	H	–	0
216 Mingo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	P	–	–	–	H	–	–	H	–	–	0
217 Wichita Mountains	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	H	–	–	H	H	H	0
218 Lacassine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
219 Breton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
220 Monomy	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	H	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	H	–	0

See footnotes at end of table 34, p.52

Table 34.—(con.)

	Minimum impact program	Use-dispersal program[a]	Grazing allotments[b]	Private in-holdings[b] For commercial use	Private in-holdings[b] For personal use	Cabins[b]	Mineral claims[b]	Cultural sites[b]	Allowed motorboat use[b]	Allowed motor vehicle use[b]	Airfields[b]	Water impoundments[b]	Fish stocking[b]	Electronic sites[b]	Research projects or installations[b]	Research Natural Areas[b]	National Scenic Trails[b]	Wild Rivers[b]	Have management plans[c]	Have plans allowing some natural fires to burn[d]	Use prescribed burning	Personnel (in area or at trailheads - number)
221 Great Swamp	-	D	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	H	-	H	H	H	-	-	H	-	-	2
222 Cape Romain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	P	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	P	-	-	0
223 Blackbeard Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	-	-	H	-	4
224 Wolf Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	0
225 Okefenokee	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	-	P	P	H	0
226 Cedar Keys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
227 Chassahowitzka	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	2
228 Passage Key	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
229 J.N. "Ding" Darling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	P	-	0
F&WS PROPOSED WILDERNESS																						
230 Aleutian Islands	-	-	-	H	H	P	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	-	-	P	-	0
231 Nunivak	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	H	H	-	H	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
232 Kenai	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	H	H	H	H	-	H	-	H	H	-	-	-	P	-	0
233 Kenai Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	H	H	-	H	-	H	-	H	H	-	-	P	P	-	3
234 Hart Mountain	-	-	H	H	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	H	-	H	-	H	-	-	-	-	H	0
235 Havasu	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	0
236 Charles M. Russell	-	-	H	P	P	P	-	H	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	P	P	-	0
237 Desert	-	D	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	H	-	H	-	H	-	H	-	-	-	P	-	1
238 Kofa	-	-	P	-	-	H	H	H	-	-	-	H	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
239 Cabeza Prieta	-	-	P	-	-	H	H	H	-	H	-	H	-	H	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	0
240 Missiquoi	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	0
241 Parker River	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	0
BLM PRIMITIVE AREAS																						
242 Chemise Mountain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
243 Humbug Spires	-	-	H	-	P	P	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	0
244 Beartrap Canyon	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	P	H	-	0
245 Centennial Mountains	-	-	P	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	P	-	H	-	P	-	-	0
246 Scab Creek	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	P	-	1
247 Powderhorn	X	D	P	H	-	-	-	H	-	H	-	H	P	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	2
248 Paria Canyon	X	-	P	-	-	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	H	P	-	1
249 Dark Canyon	X	D	-	-	-	-	H	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	-	4
250 Grand Gulch	X	D	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	-	5
251 Paiute	-	-	P	-	-	-	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H	P	-	0
252 Aravaipa Canyon	X	D	P	-	-	-	-	H	-	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	4

[a] (D)-dispersal within area; (O)-dispersal to other areas; (B)-dispersal both within and to other areas; (-)-no dispersal program.
[b] (H)-have in area; (P)-have and is a problem; (-)-do not have in area.
[c] (H)-have management plan; (P)-management plan being prepared or planned; (-)-no plan in preparation.
[d] (H)-plan allowing some natural fires to burn exists now; (P)-working toward plan; (-)-no natural fires allowed to burn.

APPENDIX B—INDEX TO AREAS SURVEYED

INDEX 1. AREAS REPORTED IN DETAIL

Area	Number	Agency	Forest	State
Absaroka-Beartooth	75	FS	Gallatin	MT
Absaroka-Beartooth	76	FS	Custer	MT
Aldo Leopold-Black Range	163	FS	Gila	NM
Aleutian Islands	230	FWS	—	AK
Alpine Lakes	4	FS	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	WA
Alpine Lakes	5	FS	Wenatchee	WA
Anaconda-Pintler	72	FS	Bitterroot	MT
Anaconda-Pintler	73	FS	Deerlodge	MT
Anaconda-Pintler	74	FS	Beaverhead	MT
Agua Tibia	54	FS	Cleveland	CA
Aravaipa Canyon	252	BLM	—	AZ
Arches	210	NPS	—	UT
Badlands	183	NPS	—	SD
Bandelier	179	NPS	—	NM
Beartrap Canyon	244	BLM	—	MT
Beaver Creek	130	FS	Daniel Boone	KY
Blackbeard Island	223	FWS	—	GA
Black Canyon of the Gunnison	172	NPS	—	CO
Blackjack Springs	120	FS	Nicolet	WI
Blue Range	160	FS	Apache	AZ
Blue Range	161	FS	(Gila) Apache	NM
Bob Marshall	65	FS	Flathead	MT
Bob Marshall	66	FS	Lewis and Clark	MT
Boundary Waters Canoe Area	117	FS	Superior	MN
Bradwell Bay	142	FS	Apalachicola	FL
Breton	219	FWS	—	LA
Bridger	81	FS	Bridger-Teton	WY
Bristol Cliffs	124	FS	Green Mountain	VT
Bryce Canyon	207	NPS	—	UT
Buffalo National River	185	NPS	—	AR
Cabeza Prieta	239	FWS	—	AZ
Cabinet Mountains	*	FS	Kaniksu	MT
Cabinet Mountains	62	FS	Kootenai	MT
Caney Creek	123	FS	Ouchita	AR
Canyonlands	209	NPS	—	UT
Cape Romain	222	FWS	—	SC
Capitol Reef	208	NPS	—	UT
Caribou	31	FS	Lassen	CA
Carlsbad Caverns	180	NPS	—	NM
Cedar Breaks	206	NPS	—	UT
Cedar Keys	226	FWS	—	FL
Centennial Mountains	245	BLM	—	MT
Chama River Canyon	*	FS	Carson	NM
Chama River Canyon	110	FS	Santa Fe	NM
Charles M. Russell	236	FWS	—	MT
Chassahowitzka	227	FWS	—	FL
Chemise Mountain	242	BLM	—	CA
Chiricahua	178	NPS	—	AZ
Chiricahua	107	FS	Coronado	AZ
Cloud Peak	152	FS	Bighorn	WY
Cohutta	135	FS	Cherokee	TN
Cohutta	136	FS	Chattahoochee	GA
Colorado	204	NPS	—	CO
Crab Orchard	215	FWS	—	IL
Crater Lake	195	NPS	—	OR
Craters of the Moon	171	NPS	—	ID
Cucamonga	51	FS	San Bernardino	CA
Cumberland Gap	211	NPS	—	KY
Dark Canyon	249	BLM	—	UT
Death Valley	198	NPS	—	CA
Desert	237	FWS	—	NV
Desolation	33	FS	Eldorado	CA
Diamond Peak	22	FS	Willamette	OR
Diamond Peak	23	FS	Deschutes	OR
Dinosaur	202	NPS	—	CO/UT
Dolly Sods	128	FS	Monongahela	WV
Dome Land	46	FS	Sequoia	CA
Eagle Cap	10	FS	Wallowa-Whitman	OR
Eagles Nest	*	FS	Arapaho-Roosevelt	CO
Eagles Nest	90	FS	White River	CO
Ellicott Rock	**	FS	Chattahoochee	GA
Ellicott Rock	139	FS	Nantahala	NC
Ellicott Rock	140	FS	Sumter	SC
Emigrant	36	FS	Stanislaus	CA
Everglades	187	NPS	—	FL
Fitzpatrick	79	FS	Shoshone	WY
Flat Tops	87	FS	Routt	CO
Flat Tops	88	FS	White River	CO
Galiuro	105	FS	Coronado	AZ
Gates of the Mountains	70	FS	Helena	MT
Gearhart Mountain	25	FS	Fremont	OR
Gee Creek	132	FS	Cherokee	TN
Gila P.A.	162	FS	Gila	NM
Gila W.A.	115	FS	Gila	NM
Glacier	153	FS	Shoshone	WY
Glacier	199	NPS	—	MT
Glacier Bay	191	NPS	—	AK
Glacier Peak	2	FS	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	WA
Glacier Peak	3	FS	Wenatchee	WA
Goat Rocks	6	FS	Wenatchee	WA
Goat Rocks	7	FS	Gifford Pinchot	WA
Golden Trout	44	FS	Sequoia	CA
Golden Trout	45	FS	Inyo	CA
Gospel Hump	61	FS	Nezperce	ID
Grand Gulch	250	BLM	—	UT
Grand Teton	201	NPS	—	WY
Great Bear	64	FS	Flathead	MT
Great Gulf	305	FS	White Mountain	NH
Great Sand Dunes	173	NPS	—	CO
Great Smoky Mountains	212	NPS	—	TN/NC
Great Swamp	221	FWS	—	NJ
Guadalupe Mountains	181	NPS	—	TX
Gulf Islands	188	NPS	—	FL

APPENDIX B—(Con.)

Area	Number	Agency	Forest	State
Haleakala	164	NPS	—	HI
Hart Mountain	234	FWS	—	OR
Havasu	235	FWS	—	CA/AZ
Hawaii Volcanoes	165	NPS	—	HI
Hells Canyon	*	FS	Payette	ID
Hells Canyon	11	FS	Wallowa-Whitman	OR
Hells Canyon	12	FS	Nezperce	ID
Hercules-Glades	121	FS	Mark Twain	MO
High Sierra	***	FS	Sequoia	CA
High Sierra	145	FS	Sierra	CA
High Uintas	155	FS	Wasatch	UT
High Uintas	156	FS	Ashley	UT
Hoover	37	FS	Toiyabe	CA
Hoover	38	FS	Inyo	CA
Humbug Spires	243	BLM	—	MT
Hunter Fryingpan	92	FS	White River	CO
Idaho	*	FS	Boise	ID
Idaho	148	FS	Payette	ID
Idaho	149	FS	Challis	ID
Idaho	150	FS	Salmon	ID
Indian Peaks	89	FS	Arapaho-Roosevelt	CO
Isle Royale	184	NPS	—	MN
James River Face	131	FS	Jefferson	VA
Jarbidge	55	FS	Humboldt	NV
J. N. "Ding" Darling	229	FWS	—	FL
John Muir	42	FS	Sierra	CA
John Muir	43	FS	Inyo	CA
Joshua Tree	170	NPS	—	CA
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock	133	FS	Cherokee	TN
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock	134	FS	Nantahala	NC
Kaiser	41	FS	Sierra	CA
Kalmiopsis	27	FS	Siskiyou	OR
Katmai	190	NPS	—	AK
Kenai	232	FWS	—	AK
Kenai Lakes	233	FWS	—	AK
Kofa	238	FWS	—	AZ
Lacassine	218	FWS	—	LA
LaGarita	***	FS	Gunnison	CO
LaGarita	94	FS	Rio Grande	CO
Lassen Volcanic	167	NPS	—	CA
Lava Beds	166	NPS	—	CA
Linville Gorge	137	FS	Pisgah	NC
Lone Peak	83	FS	Wasatch	UT
Lone Peak	84	FS	Uinta	UT
Lye Brook	125	FS	Green Mountain	VT
Manzano Mountains	113	FS	Cibola	NM
Marble Mountain	28	FS	Klamath	CA
Maroon Bells-Snowmass	91	FS	White River	CO
Mazatzal	101	FS	Tonto	AZ
Mesa Verde	174	NPS	—	CO
Minarets	39	FS	Sierra	CA
Minarets	40	FS	Inyo	CA
Mingo	216	FWS	—	MO
Mission Mountains	63	FS	Flathead	MT
Missisquoi	240	FWS	—	VT
Mokelumne	34	FS	Eldorado	CA
Mokelumne	35	FS	Stanislaus	CA
Monomoy	220	FWS	—	MA
Mount Adams	8	FS	Gifford Pinchot	PA
Mt. Baldy	104	FS	Apache	AZ
Mt. Hood	14	FS	Mt. Hood	OR
Mt. Jefferson	15	FS	Mt. Hood	OR
Mt. Jefferson	16	FS	Willamette	OR
Mt. Jefferson	17	FS	Deschutes	OR
Mt. McKinley	189	NPS	—	AK
Mt. Rainier	194	NPS	—	WA
Mt. Washington	18	FS	Willamette	OR
Mt. Washington	19	FS	Deschutes	OR
Mt. Zirkel	85	FS	Routt	CO
Mountain Lake	24	FS	Winema	OR
North Absaroka	77	FS	Shoshone	WY
North Cascades Complex	192	NPS	—	WA
Nunivak	231	FWS	—	AK
Okefenokee	225	FWS	—	GA
Olympic	193	NPS	—	WA
Organ Pipe Cactus	176	NPS	—	AZ
Otter Creek	129	FS	Monongahela	WV
Paiute	251	BLM	—	AZ
Paria Canyon	248	BLM	—	UT/AZ
Parker River	241	FWS	—	MA
Pasayten	1	FS	Okanogan	WA
Passage Key	228	FWS	—	FL
Pecos	111	FS	Carson	NM
Pecos	112	FS	Santa Fe	NM
Petrified Forest	175	NPS	—	AZ
Pine Mountain	*	FS	Tonto	AZ
Pine Mountain	100	FS	Prescott	AZ
Pinnacles	169	NPS	—	CA
Point Reyes	168	NPS	—	CA
Popo Agie	154	FS	Shoshone	WY
Powderhorn	247	BLM	—	CO
Presidential Range-Dry River	127	FS	White Mountain	NH
Pusch Ridge	106	FS	Coronado	AZ
Rainbow Lake	118	FS	Chequamegon	WI
Rawah	86	FS	Arapaho-Roosevelt	CO
Red Rock Lakes	214	FWS	—	MT
Rocky Mountain	203	NPS		CO
Saguaro	177	NPS	—	AZ
Salmon River Breaks	146	FS	Nezperce	ID
Salmon River Breaks	147	FS	Bitterroot	ID
Salmon Trinity Alps	143	FS	Klamath	CA
Salmon Trinity Alps	144	FS	Shasta-Trinity	CA
Sandia Mountains	114	FS	Cibola	NM
San Gabriel	50	FS	Angeles	CA
San Gorgonio	52	FS	San Bernardino	CA
San Jacinto	53	FS	San Bernardino	CA

APPENDIX B—(Con.)

Area	Number	Agency	Forest	State
San Juan Islands	213	FWS	—	WA
San Rafael	49	FS	Los Padres	CA
San Pedro Parks	109	FS	Santa Fe	NM
Santa Lucia	48	FS	Los Padres	CA
Savage Run	82	FS	Medicine Bow	WY
Sawtooth	*	FS	Boise	ID
Sawtooth	60	FS	Sawtooth	ID
Sawtooth	*	FS	Challis	ID
Scab Creek	246	BLM	—	WY
Scapegoat	67	FS	Lolo	MT
Scapegoat	68	FS	Helena	MT
Scapegoat	69	FS	Lewis & Clark	MT
Selway-Bitterroot	56	FS	Clearwater	ID
Selway-Bitterroot	57	FS	Nezperce	ID
Selway-Bitterroot	58	FS	Bitterroot	MT/ID
Selway-Bitterroot	59	FS	Lolo	MT
Sequoia-Kings Canyon	197	NPS	—	CA
Shenandoah	186	NPS	—	VA
Shining Rock	138	FS	Pisgah	NC
Sierra Ancha	102	FS	Tonto	AZ
Sipsey	141	FS	Bankhead	AL
South Warner	29	FS	Modoc	CA
Spanish Peaks	151	FS	Gallatin	MT
Strawberry Mountain	13	FS	Malheur	OR
Superstition	103	FS	Tonto	AZ
Sycamore Canyon	97	FS	Kaibab	AZ
Sycamore Canyon	98	FS	Prescott	AZ
Sycamore Canyon	99	FS	Coconino	AZ
Teton	80	FS	Bridger-Teton	WY
Theodore Roosevelt	182	NPS	—	ND
Thousand Lakes	30	FS	Lassen	CA
Three Sisters	20	FS	Willamette	OR
Three Sisters	21	FS	Deschutes	OR
Uncompahgre	157	FS	Uncompahgre	CO
Upper Buffalo	122	FS	Ozark	AR
Ventana	47	FS	Los Padres	CA
Washakie	78	FS	Shoshone	WY
Welcome Creek	71	FS	Lolo	MT
Weminuche	95	FS	San Juan	CO
Weminuche	96	FS	Rio Grande	CO
Wenaha-Tucannon	9	FS	Umatilla	OR,WA
West Elk	93	FS	Gunnison	CO
Wheeler Peak	108	FS	Carson	NM
Whisker Lake	119	FS	Nicolet	WI
White Mountain	116	FS	Lincoln	NM
Wichita Mountains	217	FWS	—	OK
Wild Rogue	26	FS	Siskiyou	OR
Wilson Mountain	158	FS	Uncompahgre	CO
Wilson Mountain	159	FS	San Juan	CO
Wolf Island	224	FWS	—	GA
Yellowstone	200	NPS	—	WY/ ID/MT
Yolla-Bolly-Middle Eel	32	FS	Shasta-Trinity	CA
Yolla-Bolly-Middle Eel	***	FS	Mendocino	CA
Yosemite	196	NPS	—	CA
Zion	205	NPS	—	UT

* – Area managed by adjacent forest.

** – No significant use, so no data were collected for this forest.

*** – No reply to questionnaire.

INDEX 2. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE REFUGES SURVEYED BUT NOT REPORTED IN DETAIL

Number	Area	State	Acreage
Wilderness			
253	Chamisso	AK	455
254	Clarence Rhode	AK	41,113
255	Tuxedni	AK	5,683
256	Bogoslof	AK	175
257	Simeonof	AK	25,141
258	St. Lazaria	AK	65
259	Hazy Island	AK	32
260	Forrester Island	AK	2,832
261	Washington Islands	WA	179
262	Three Arch Rocks	OR	17
263	Oregon Islands	OR	21
264	Farallon	CA	141
265	U L Bend	MT	20,847
266	Medicine Lake	MT	11,800
267	Bosque del Apache	NM	30,287
268	Bitterlake	NM	9,612
269	Lostwood	ND	5,577
270	Chase Lake	ND	4,228
271	Agassiz	MN	4,000
272	Tamarac	MN	2,180
273	Huron Islands	MI	147
274	Seney	MI	25,150
275	Wisconsin Islands	WI	29
276	Michigan Islands	MI	12
277	West Sister Island	OH	77
278	Fort Niobrara	NB	4,635
279	Big Lake	AR	2,114
280	Moosehorn	ME	7,386
281	Brigantine	NJ	6,681
282	Swanquarter	NC	9,000
283	St. Marks	FL	17,350
284	Lake Woodruff	FL	1,732
285	Pelican Island	FL	6
286	Island Bay	FL	20
287	Florida Keys	FL	6,152
Proposed Wilderness			
288	Unimak	AK	973,000
289	Izembek	AK	301,451
290	Semidi	AK	256,000
291	Hawaiian Islands	HI	1,742
292	Malheur	OR	30,000
293	Imperial	CA	14,470
294	Charles Sheldon Antelope Range	NV	321,400
295	Anaho Island	NV	748
296	Rice Lakes	MN	1,406
297	Mille Lacs	MN	1
298	Valentine	NB	16,317
299	Crescent Lake	NB	24,502
300	White River	AR	975
301	Bombay Hook	DE	2,000
302	Assateague Island	MD	1,740
303	Back Bay	VA	2,165
304	Pea Island	NC	180
305	Mattamuskeet	NC	590
306	Cedar Island	NC	180
307	Santee	SC	163
308	Noxubee	MS	1,200

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Washburne, Randel F.; Cole, David N. Problems and practices in wilderness management: a survey of managers. Res. Pap. INT-304 . Ogden, UT: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station; 1983. 56p.

Presents results of a survey of the managers of units within the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS) and prospective additions. Summarizes use characteristics, management problems, management techniques, nonconforming uses, and other topics. Provides tabular summary of findings.

KEYWORDS: wilderness, recreation, visitor characteristics, management techniques, carrying capacity, resource impacts, survey research

The Intermountain Station, headquartered in Ogden, Utah, is one of eight regional experiment stations charged with providing scientific knowledge to help resource managers meet human needs and protect forest and range ecosystems.

The Intermountain Station includes the States of Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, and western Wyoming. About 231 million acres, or 85 percent, of the land area in the Station territory are classified as forest and rangeland. These lands include grasslands, deserts, shrublands, alpine areas, and well-stocked forests. They supply fiber for forest industries; minerals for energy and industrial development; and water for domestic and industrial consumption. They also provide recreation opportunities for millions of visitors each year.

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Provo, Utah (in cooperation with Brigham Young University)

Reno, Nevada (in cooperation with the University of Nevada)